THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ELEPHONE NUMBER BANK 852.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CHEMICUS LONDON."

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Freedom from Smell.—Long experience in gelatine coating has enabled us to put forward a Capsule which, whilst being quickly and perfectly soluble, is not permeable to the odour of the drug—a point of great advantage.

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Do not Adhere.—Although very soft and flexible, they do not stick together even in hot weather.

apsules form a ready means for the administration of nauseous medicines, and, their shape and flexibility, they can be readily swallowed by patients who rience a difficulty in taking pills.

he greatest care is taken to insure accurate manipulation, and no pains are ed to make the finished product as perfect as possible, whilst drugs of the t quality only are employed.

t up in boxes at 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 each, or 8/-, 21/-, d 40/- per dozen to the trade, subject to the usual discount. ALSO IN BULK.

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Prize Medals

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.
LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
LONDON, 1885.
ADELAIDE, 1887.
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BATTERSEA,
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal
Businesses Wanted
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

To More Than 14,000.

Next Week (May 20)

The Circulation of this Supplement will exceed 14,000, and will afford the Drug Trade of the country an exceptional opportunity of advertising

BUSINESSES WANTED OR FOR SALE, SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT, PARTNERSHIPS, SALES BY AUCTION, MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS, and EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Announcements of Surplus Stock).

Advertisements for insertion in this issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement should be received before 4 P.M. on Thursday, May 18.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

2 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,
May 13, 1899.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.
PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.
VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£1,000.—**LONDON (West).**—Established Pharmacy, close to large station; Dispensing and Retail; returns £1,300 last year; *profit good*; worth attention of a good business man; about £1,000 required.

2.—£1,000.—**LONDON, N.W. (Suburb).**—Dispensing and Retail, all good-class business; returns £1,100; *net profit* between £350 and £400; can be largely extended by good business man; comfortable residence, held on lease; price about £900; illness cause of sale.

3.—£4[illegible]—**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail business; returns present rate between £450 and £500 yearly; anyone disposed to introduce modern business would easily make a good return; capital well-fitted shop; price about £320.

4.—£2[illegible]—**LONDON, S.W.**—Capital nucleus; no immediate opposition; suit small investor; returns £250, increasing; full particulars on application; price about £200; vendor invites full investigation.

5.—£9[illegible]—**LONDON (Northern Suburb).**—Very attractive locality; returns £[illegible] per annum; modern-fitted shop, and good residence; capital opening for a good business man; price about £850.

6.—£1,000.—**LONDON (Suburban).**—Old-established Business, situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns average £1,800 yearly, and capable of extension; *net profit* £600; attractive shop and good stock; commodious house, lease, &c.; offer wanted.

7.—£6[illegible]—**EASTERN SUBURB (easy distance from London).**—Cash Retail Business; returns £[illegible]00; *very good profits*; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; comfortable residence, moderate rental; vendor, having developed wholesale business, is open to a very reasonable offer for immediate sale.

8.—£800.—**BIRMINGHAM (near).**—Dispensing and Retail; capital opportunity for a business man; returns £[illegible]00; well-fitted shop and good stock; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; about £350.

9.—£1,500.—**KENT (Health Resort).**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail, with select water trade; returns last year £1,500; *net profit* £572; attractive shop, well situate in main street; price about £1,375, or valuation; terms could be arranged.

10.—£400.—**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Dispensing and Retail; all good class business; returns £400, increasing; *profit very good*; attractive shop; well fitted and stocked; convenient house; low rental; price about £300.

11.—£500.—**NORWICH.**—Dispensing and Retail, with small Wholesale attached; returns £500; nicely-fitted shop and convenient house; low rental; about £300 required.

12.—£900.—**LONDON (Suburb).**—Dispensing and Retail Business; very good situation; returns £900, *good profits*, and well-fitted shop; price £750; a pushing man can make this business expand, as there is a large middle-class population.

13.—£1,200—**WEST ENGLAND.**—Old-established Business, Dispensing and Retail, with very good Water-trade attached; returns £1,200; easily extended; handsome shop and good warehouse; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

14.—£4,000.—**LINCOLNSHIRE (Good Market Town).**—First-class Country trade, Dispensing and Retail, with Wine and Spirit Business; returns between £3,000 and £4,000 yearly; *the profits are good*; the sum required is about the value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—**Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.**

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

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VALUER,

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References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS.—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£800 returns.—**SOMERSET.**—Good old-established, pleasantly situated Country Retail; good house, garden, &c; vendor, having bought another business, will accept £300 from cash buyer.

£400 returns.—**YORKS**—Light Retail in growing part of favourite seaside resort, capable of much increase; price £200.

£500 returns.—**NOTTINGHAM.**—Prettily-fitted shop; good-class Retail and fair Dispensing; price £350, or valuation.

£1,000 returns.—**CHESHIRE.**—Old-established Light Country Retail, with good house and garden vendor retiring; price £800.

£2,300 returns.—**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Old good-class Retail, with a little Wholesale in own goods; large house and garden; net profit £500; price £1,800; or goodwill, £400 and valuation.

£860 returns.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Good-class Light Country Retail with Gilbey's Agency; good house; rent £28; lease; price £650.

£440 returns.—**LANCS.**—Popular seaside resort; with personal attention can be doubled; valuation, about £350.

£1,330 returns.—**WEST.**—Good-class Cash Retail; own Proprietaries and Photographic trade: has not had much personal attention; in hands of energetic man, could be vastly increased; price £550.

£750 returns.—**LANCS.**—General Retail and Photo goods; no patents; illness sole cause of sale; good central position of large town; valuation about £350.

WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has numerous Inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

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Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.—**BERKSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £2,600, and making a net profit of about £500; low rent; price £1,150; stock and fixtures worth £900.

2.—**SUFFOLK (Coast, Rising Resort).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; same hands 30 years; retiring; handsome shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; low rent; price £500.

3.—**LANCASHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £900, with good profits; low rent; vendor, desiring an early sale, will accept valuation (about £500); a sound and reliable concern.

4.—**MANCHESTER (near).**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500 under management; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £300, or offer.

5.—**SOMERSET.**—No opposition: Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £765; net profit £200: good house, large garden, well fitted and stocked shop; price £300, or offer.

6.—**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns under manager £600; rent £40; principal ought to do £800; valuation only required (about £250); a bargain.

7.—**SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; under manager returns £600; has done double under principal; rent £30; good house; price £275, or offer.

8.—**KENT.**—Unopposed Business; double-fronted corner shop: excellent position; low rent; with good house; returns £300; price £150; has done £800, and can again

9.—**HOME COUNTY.**—14 miles from London; unopposed Business; returns £10 weekly by manager; rent low; is much neglected; an energetic man would do more: price £225.

10.—**LONDON (Northern Heights).**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600 by manager; well fitted and stocked; increasing locality; price £450, or offer.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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SHOP to be Let; new and handsome business premises, specially suitable for Chemist, situate in the main road and in rapidly-rising market; front will be fitted to suit tenant; close to station; low rent, and liberal terms to commence. Apply at Estate Office, Vernon Parade, Church Road, Willesden, or to Mr. Chas. F. Day, 93 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

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NORTHERN CITY.—Two good-class Dispensing Business £1,000 and £500, yielding 33 per cent. net profit; fine double-fron in main roads; price £800 and £300 respectively.

SURREY (busy town).—Family Retail and Dispensing £750, open to considerable increase; double-fronted shop, nicely well stocked; 21 years' lease, at moderate rent; price £600; remain.

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THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

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Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL in sundry localities, and sizes and descriptions. Intending purchasers, stating may have particulars free.

Vendors speedily put into communication with bona-fide

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BATTERSEA.—Good Retail and Prescribing, at full office; rent £40; lease; last year's returns and Post £1,000; net profits, £500; reason for selling proprietor also as a Medical; price £1,000. Apply, John W. King, 78 Clapham Junction, S.W.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—For Sale, Retail, Prescrib pensing Business, situated on main road; no oppo fronted shop; good house, in growing neighbourhood; £200, after paying everything; will bear strictest investi factory reasons for disposal; price £300. Apply, "Rhe of this Paper.

GATESHEAD.—An old-established Retail, Prescrib pensing Business, with good turnover, very well f mahogany natures; a large and good saleable stock. Fo stamp to "Avis" (139/24), Office of this Paper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Fashionable town and nice corner premises; position commands busine fitted; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; owne prietaries; same hands 22 years, last 2 years as branch u price £350, on lease. "Beldere" (139/23), Office of this P

HOME COUNTY.—In town of 70,000, Cash Retail, Prescribing Business; returns over £2,500 under man profit, 50 per cent.; working-expenses £220, exclusive of £1,200; valuation terms can be made if preferred. A. Z. (this Paper.

LANCASHIRE (Cotton Centre).—Advertiser, wit doing steady cash trade, will sell either or take Pa one on Limited Store system; £400 half share; applic good business abilities, and satisfactory references w "Lancashire" (124/12), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—For immediate Sale, Chemist's successful business has been carried on by present p retiring; good stock; rent £25; lease if required. 34 Bridge Street, Hindley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Light Retail and Prescribing returns, £7 10s. weekly; comfortable house, rent agricultural village, population 2,000; price £170 cash; de cause of disposal. Address, "Veritas," c/o Lofthouse & S

LIVERPOOL.—Light Retail and Dispensing Busin increasing suburb; well-fitted shop and good stoc £12 a week; full particulars. Apply, "Camphor," c/o M & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LONDON (easy distance from King's Cross).—Old-est Business; cash takings about £13 weekly; exce convenient house; leaving London, will accept £275 t sale. "Primus," 38B Granville Square, London, W.C.

LONDON, N.—Light Retail and Dispensing Busine well-stocked; returns nearly £500; good nucleus main thoroughfare; good house, part let off; price

LON N, N. (nice district).—A well-established good class Business; m rate rent; commanding corner position, side entrance; fittings by Treb returns 1893 over £700; now under management; owner has to attend other business; price £600. A, c/o Bliss Bros., 4 Jewry Street, Aldgate.

LON N, N.—A genuine old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Pr ribing Business in one of the principal main thoroughfares; returnin under manager, £1,300; could be largely increased by personal attentio no booking; satisfactory reason given for disposal; reasonable price to mmediate purchaser; no agents. Apply, 129/35, Office of this Paper.

LON N, S.W. (Suburb).—A genuine small Retail Business to be Di sed of; main thoroughfare; good house with side entrance; low rent owner taking larger concern; no agents. Apply, G. L., 136/5, Office of is Paper.

LON N, S.E.—Light Retail; main road, centre of large population; ple of scope; mostly ready money, at good prices; shop well fitted and exce ionally well stocked; profits £200; specially suited for elderly gentlem r unqualified man; thoroughly genuine; £350, or nearest offer, valuatio preferred. "Diogenes" (7/60), Office of this Paper.

MA ATE.—Best position; Dispensing and Retail Business; good c ; excellent business premises, with lease at abnormally low r nt; se n trade just commencing in this favourite resort; only those with £8 eed apply; no business has been for sale in this town for years. Send refe ces for interview, "Margate," (141/25), Office of this Paper.

SUFF K.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; go situation; excellently fitted and well stocked; returns about £660; v profitable; satisfactory reason given for disposal; price £4 0. A y, "Beta" (141/6), Office of this Paper.

WAL HAMSTOW (Essex).—Genuine ready-money Light Retail, w good stock; busy growing neighbourhood; returns £600; rent £36 lease or agreement; nice house; small garden; selling to enable w e time in introducing proprietary. For price and further particula apply, Spurin, Markhouse Road, Walthamstow.

WES OF ENGLAND CITY.—Urgent reason for disposal of B ch; good Prescribing and Cash Retail; few patents; several own prop aries; busy growing suburb: good house; well-stocked shop; lease at 2; returns average £470; net profits over £150; price £200 (less than luation). "Dekko," c/o Messrs. Wyleys, Coventry.

YORK IRE (Teesside).—For immediate Disposal, in main thoroughfare, all Cash Business (Branch); under manager, could be increased by person ttention; good opportunity for qualified man; rent £30. Full particular o bona-fide buyers. Apply, 138/17, Office of this Paper.

A GE INE small but good-class (chiefly) Dispensing Business; est ished 4 years, in a rapidly increasing good-class neighbourhood, 25 miles fr n London; large house and premises, at low rental; part could easy be f off; suit gentleman with small capital; agents not answered. Address, K. (138/4), Office of this Paper.

CASH etail Business, best position in chief street, thickly-populated dist t near Epping Forest; good shop, house, and cellar; plenty of scope for provement; returns £700; price £300; lease at £70; no agents. A ress, "June," c/o Mrs. Jones, 41 Cromwell Road, Walthamstow.

CHEM T AND DRUG STORE Business; established about 40 yea crowded neighbourhood; convenient house, valuable lease, low rent; ofitable; all ready money; admitting of large extension by resident p rietor; every investigation courted; well worth seeing; price £50 Apply, Vause, 285 Mile End Road, London.

DRUG TORES (high-class) for Sale; rising London Suburb; be t pos e position; splendid premises; bold front; rental £100 per annum; y valuable lease; turnover about £5,000 per annum under managem , and steadily increasing; number of customers per week about 2,50 ncludes excellent Dental rooms, and remunerative practice which co be immensely increased, or rooms let off; capital required, about £5, Further particulars from "F" (138/28), Office of this Paper.

FIRST LASS Retail and Dispensing Business; best position in most heal London Suburb; returns £1,600 to £1,700; net profit about £600; ow retiring; price £1,400; applicants must be able to pay down £1,000 on ering; a rangement made for balance if desired. "Camphor" (140/20), O e of this Paper.

GENU E Retail and Prescribing Business in crowded neighbourhood W.C district, established 50 years in same hands; situated in principal rket street, with good house, containing 8 rooms; 14 years' lease; the usiness is a very profitable one, with valuable Proprietary: returns £ ; price £750; values of lease and Proprietary as agreed or valuation. pply, in first instance, to Stewart, c/o Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, E.C.

GENU E Light Retail in populous, quickly-growing suburb of Mi d county town; been established just over a year: returns £4 16s pe eek; Patents almost nil; rent £26; good house and garden; ill-health se of leaving; price £120 or offer. Apply, "Lemon" (137/5), Office of t Paper.

GOOD l-established Retail in country town, Somerset; returning from £800 to £900, and capable of much increase; there is an excellent se with garden on lease; price £330. "Somerset" (8/23), Office of t Paper.

IMPOR ANT.—£250 will purchase a rapidly increasing Business in a Londo suburb; a great bargain; nicely fitted, heavily stocked; good reas for leaving; rent £35 per annum. "Ferrum," Kingsclere, 30 Chester oad, Forest Gate, London, E.

LIGHT ash Retail; returning under management £1,350, and capable of m increase with per onal attention; situate in large southern city; pric 550. Apply, "Cash" (8/24), Office of this Paper.

TO Ohe sts commencing.—Small Mixed Cash trade in busy thoroughfare Yorkshire town, capable of increase and good opening for Dentistry icely-fitted shop with good house attached; to effect early sale, whic s necessary for satisfactory cause, will sell at sacrifice. Apply, 135/21, Of of this Paper.

TOILE Requisite and Perfumery Business; good opening for Chemist; dou fronted shop; large house, part could be let off; rare chance; stock, fix es, and lease £100. L, 18 Heathfield Terrace, Turnham Green, W

£275, or near offer; old established; profitable; well stocked; few patents; good house. Particulars from "Pit."

£300 (part of which can remain) will buy a genuine Cash Drug Business (Dispensing and Prescribing), on main road, in thickly populated district, near Manchester; unopposed; no cutting shop within two miles; returns last year £705; guaranteed net profits, £7 10s. per week; handsome, up-to-date shop, with good house; rent, and all expenses, under 11s. per week; inspection invited. Apply to 138/11, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a small but strictly genuine Country Chemist's Business; good house, healthy district; must bear investigation; Midlands preferred. Full particulars to "Chemist" (137/17), Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

THE superior Fittings in the Shop 441 Union Street, Aberdeen, occupied by the late Mr. G. E. Broomhead, Druggist, are for Sale. Apply to Messrs. Chalmers, Advocates, 18 Golden Square, Aberdeen.

TO be Sold, by private treaty, the whole of the valuable Fixtures and Stock of Drugs, &c., at 144 Stockport Road, Manchester. Apply to the Proprietor, John L. Slack, M.P.S.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

APPRENTICE (indoors), London. State premium (if any). P. Harbordt, 42 Great Ooram Street, London, W.C.

APPRENTICESHIP.—Chemist wishes to place his son in good business for 3 years; aged 16; passed Preliminary. Address, H. W., (141/24), Office of this Paper.

SOUTHSEA.—Apprentice wanted in first-class Photographic and Optical department; must be intelligent and industrious, a comfortable home in best part of town; short hours, and small premium required. Rastrick & Son, King's Road, Southsea.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

RETAIL.

ASCOT.—Sandwith & Clayton require Junior or Improver, aged about 20-24, immediately, for good-class Dispensing business; outdoors; short hours. State full particulars, and enclose photo.

BERKELEY.—Wanted, immediately, a qualified Assistant to Manage a Country business; outdoors; must have undeniable references. Apply, with full particulars, to Walter F. Noak, Chemist, Bromsgrove.

BETTWS-Y-COED.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for 4 months, from beginning of June; one able to speak Welsh preferred. Apply, stating all particulars, R. Parry, Chemist, Bettws-y-Coed.

BIRMINGHAM.—Early in June, active, obliging Junior (22 or 23), with good knowledge of Dispensing and General Retail; indoors, comfortable home; weekly half-holiday. Send photo, salary required, and full particulars to John McLanachan, 153 Dudley Road, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM (near).—Wanted at once, a trustworthy Assistant, for Mixed Retail and Prescribing business; one desiring a permanency preferred; close Wednesdays from 2 till 6 o'clock; comfortable home. Apply, with references and salary required, to E. O., 11 Coventry Road, Hay Mills, Birmingham.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY.—Wanted, for the season, a thoroughly reliable Junior Assistant, with knowledge of Photography; good Dispensing experience, and used to brisk Cash Retail; outdoors. Send photo, with full particulars, to J. V. Mainprize, Central Pharmacy, Bridlington Quay.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors); must be competent to Dispense. State age and salary required, say when disengaged, and give full particulars of experience (enclosing photo), Headland & Co., North Street, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, May 19, a smart Assistant, about 21, to manage small Cash Retail Branch; weekly half-holiday; alternate Sunday duty; indoors; good references imperative. Write or call, stating age, height, references, salary required, enclosing photo, H. Miller Black, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 32 Marine Parade and 78 Islingword Road, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant; indoors; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; Junior kept. Apply, stating age, height, when disengaged, salary, and references, also enclose photo if convenient (to be returned), Kilby Pears & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, a Junior as soon after Whitsuntide as possible; indoors. State salary, with usual particulars and photo if convenient, John Evans, Temple Gate, Bristol.

CAPE COLONY.—Wanted, Two Qualified Assistants; age not over 28; 3 years' agreement; salary, first year, £13 per month; second, £14; third, £15; passage paid. Apply, R. L., S. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CARDIFF.—Wanted, by the 21st of May, a smart and intelligent

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

CHATHAM.—Junior Assistant or Improver (outdoors), at once; state age, height, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned). Apply to T. C. Lamb, Chemist, Chatham.

CHATHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant as Manager; also a smart Junior, accustomed to Store trade; must have both personal and business references from last two appointments. Apply, stating fullest particulars of experience, salary required (outdoors), &c., to Cook, Chemist, 68 High Street, Chatham.

CHELMSFORD.—Wanted, two good Juniors (in or out doors), to take place those leaving to study; one qualified, both well up in Dispensing, Photography, and general Country trade in agricultural district; hours easy. Reply, with full particulars, enclosing portrait, stating salary required, to James Tomlinson, Chemist, Chelmsford, Essex.

CHELTENHAM.—Junior wanted, at once; easy hours, duties light. Apply, Waite & Chambers, Chemists, Montpellier Cheltenham.

CHESTERFIELD.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; outdoors; about 20. Apply, with usual particulars, and photo (to be returned), to T. Furness, 30 Knifesmith Gate, Chesterfield.

CHISWICK, W.—A Junior Assistant in good-class business. State full particulars and salary required, T. Turner, 292 High Road, Chiswick.

CITY.—Wanted for City business, an Assistant speaking German and French; good opportunity to learn English pharmacy. Apply, personally if possible, Hay's International Drug Co., 8 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

DERBYSHIRE.—Wanted, at once, Junior Assistant, well accustomed to Mixed country trade; salary £60 (outdoors) and commission. Full particulars by letter to "Ambulance," 81 Melbourne Street, Derby. If letter not answered in 3 days please consider respectfully declined.

ENFIELD TOWN.—Temporary Junior; immediately; indoors; permanency may be arranged. Goldby, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Enfield Town.

EXETER.—Junior Assistant (outdoors) wanted, immediately, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to Milton & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 265 High Street, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER.—Wanted, for a permanency, a Senior married Assistant, to live in the business-house; a neat and accurate Dispenser, qualified, and without, or only young, children; state full particulars, age, height, salary required, with photo; references must be satisfactory. Apply to J. Ward, Chemist, Gloucester.

GRIMSBY.—Wanted, Improver or Junior; hours 8 to 9, except Saturday, half-day off weekly from 1 P.M.; no Sunday duty. State references, age, salary required (outdoors), J. A. Moore, Chemist, Grimsby.

GUILDFORD.—Wanted immediately, a Junior, indoors, aged about 20, for a high-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating height, references, and salary required, and enclosing photo, to Henry Jeffries, Chemist, Guildford.

HAVERFORD WEST.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant immediately (outdoors), for high-class Mixed Country business. State salary required, references, and when disengaged, to Saunders & Son, Haverfordwest, S. Wales.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.—Assistant, experienced in Dispensing and good-class Retail; one kept; indoors; hours 8 to 8; one hour off daily. Photo (to be returned), references, salary, and full particulars to R. O. Hayes, Chemist, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

HEBDEN BRIDGE (Yorkshire).—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, about 27, for good-class Country business. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), married or single, with references, to Thomas Knowles Hey, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

HORBURY (Yorkshire).—Wanted, a steady Junior or Improver; outdoors. State age, salary required, and full particulars to A. R. Briggs, Chemist.

HORSHAM.—Wanted, an Assistant; indoors. State age, height, reference, experience, salary required; two kept. Williams & Smith, 21 West Street.

HYTHE.—Junior or Improver. Apply, stating age, references, salary required, with photo if convenient (to be returned), R. Simmon, Hythe, Kent.

ILFRACOMBE.—Assistant (indoors), about 24; accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, salary, and reference, also enclose photo, if convenient (to be returned), Walter Craig, Capstone Pharmacy, Ilfracombe.

INDIA.—Required, an Assistant (Minor), about 24, single, with first-class London (West-end) experience; of gentlemanly appearance; 4 years' agreement; liberal salary; passage out, and furnished apartments. Apply by letter, S. M. O., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

LEAMINGTON.—Experienced Assistant required; thoroughly reliable character; no Dispensing. State experience, age, references, salary required (out), Burgis & Colbourne (Lim.), Bedford Stores, Leamington.

LEAMINGTON.—Junior, or Improver who has had at least 3 years' experience in the Retail. Please state length and place of experience, age, salary required, height, and enclose photo (to be returned), Wilson, 87 Regent Street, Leamington.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Assistant, about 23; good Dispenser and Counterman, with knowledge of Photography, if possible. Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required (indoors), and enclosing photo (to be returned), to Davis, Chemist, Leamington.

LEEDS.—Locum, unqualified, for Mixed trade, from May 20th to May 28th. Apply, with particulars, to "Apha," 4 Winfield Mount, Camp Road Leeds.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, a Senior Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance

LEOMINSTER.—Immediately, Junior Assistant; knowledge of tography preferred. Ellwood & Son, Leominster.

LEYTON (near London).—Assistant wanted; Light Retail; m good Salesman, quick, and competent; qualified and with so perience of good-class Store trade preferred; close Thursdays at 5 duty 2 hours fortnightly. State age, height, salary, experience, ref enclose photo (returned), Matthews & Sons, Chemists, Leyton.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, immediately, an Assistant, accu a good-class Dispensing business; indoors; half-holiday Enclose photo, state age, height, experience, and salary expected, to Smith, Linnet Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent qualified A about 25; well up in all departments of good-class business, a to take management during absence of principal; three kept; ments, board, and attendance provided. Apply, with age, height, and references, to Mr. J. Bain, 4 Quadrant, Lime Street, Liverpool.

LLANDUDNO.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant. Apply, w particulars, to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

LONDON, W.—Good Assistant wanted for June 6; qualified p Apply personally (or if by letter enclose photo, stating age, salary, &c.), Barnett, 97 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant, gentlemanly and used to good-class Store business. Apply, personally if W. Bowden, 62 Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, a Junior, indoors, for Light Retail or part-time Assistant could be arranged for; one wishing preferred. Apply, by letter only, with full particulars as to ag &c., J. R. Hewitt, 493 Seven Sisters Road, South Tottenham, N.

LONDON, S.E.—Junior Assistant, indoors, for a good-class D and General Retail; total abstainer preferred. Call, or closing photo if convenient, Jenkins, Chemist, Portland Ro Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Senior, Minor qualification, for Dispensing liberal salary to suitable man. Apply, H. J. Bound (Lim.), bourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant required, about 23; Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose Frost & Harrison, 3 Eltham Road, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted (indoors), a good Junior, abou Light Retail and Dispensing business, where two are necessarily qualified. Apply, with usual particulars as to ag salary required, &c., to H. S., c/o Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clark 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, a good Junior, at once, for a Light Dispensing business; indoors; hours easy. Cufford Moc side Park Pharmacy, North Finchley, N.

LONDON, N.—About June 1, a Junior Assistant, good a indoors; early evening weekly; half-holiday fortnightly daily; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Please address full to "Chemist," 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior, about 19 or 20; about the end o doors; abstainer; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday e liberty Thursday afternoon and evening; salary £30. Apply p enclose carte with usual particulars, to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hamp London, N.W. One only kept.

LONDON, W.—A qualified Junior Assistant wanted, la Dispensing business, where several are kept. State age, salary required (indoors), enclosing photo, to W. Miller, Willesden, N.W.

LONDON, N.E.—Junior or Improver. Apply, stating ag salary, &c., to R. Swyer, 224 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green,

LONDON, W.—Immediate.—Wanted, an experienced an Assistant; must be good Dispenser. Rouse & Co., Wigmo

LONDON, N.—Wanted, at once, an Assistant, about 21, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; one knowledge of Photographic business preferred. Apply, if by full particulars and salary required, and enclosing carte i 5 Queen's Parade, Muswell Hill, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant (about 20) or Impr time could be arranged if desired. Apply, with usual stating salary required, to W. J. Boyes, 13 Grand Parade, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, by May 18, a smart and energ about 24, qualified, for S.W. district; one accustomed to preferred. Apply personally, or by letter to W., 166 Nort West Kensington.

LONDON.—Junior Assistant (indoors). Apply, pe 12 P.M., or by letter to Morgan Bros., 293 Pentonville R

LONDON.—Immediately, two Juniors or Improvers, also nble to take charge if required (all indoors); knowle graphy desirable; no Sunday duty; close on Thursday; sta references, if convenient last photo, and when able to take personally, or by letter, Edmunds' Drug Stores, 33 High land, N.E.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, on June 1st, a qualified Assist years of age, and accustomed to a good-class Dispens Apply, Lynn, Chemist, Holland Park Avenue, W.

LYTHAM.—Wanted, at once, a Junior Assistant or Imp stating age, references, salary, &c., to Tomlinson, Chem

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, immediately, good Junior; accustomed to middle-class quick Cash trade. Sta height, photo if possible, Nidd, Chemist, 714 Rochdale Road,

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, Senior Assi fied; three Assistants kept. State salary requi experience, height, age, &c., to "Pharmacist," c/o Hear Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified indoor Assistant, about Senior; first-class Dispensing experience essential. A references, salary, height, &c., and enclosing photo (to be returned to

MANCHESTER.—Married Assistant, to take partial management of Light business; one used to Store trade preferred; hours 9 to 7 a week; no Sunday duty; good house available about a month after engagement; qualification and knowledge of Dentistry and Photography recommendations, but not essential. Apply, giving necessary particulars, salary, references. 135/23, Office of this Paper.

MARCH.—Wanted, at once, a Christian young man, well educated, of obliging manners, as Improver or Junior Assistant, in a Mixed business. Give full particulars, with photo, if possible, to P. H. Davis, Pharmaceutical Chemist, March, Cambridgeshire.

MARGATE.—Wanted, a competent Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing and good-class Retail. Please give full particulars of experience, state age, height, salary expected, and enclose carte, to D. T. Evans, Chemist, Margate.

MIDDLESBORO.—Liberal terms to a good, unqualified Assistant, married; must have good all-round experience in working-class business; energetic and smart man required, house provided over shop. Apply, stating age, salary required, and usual particulars as to references, &c., C. W. Plowman, Chemist, Middlesboro.

NEW BARNET.—Wanted, a trustworthy Assistant, about 22, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; one only employed. Apply to R. Young, Pharmaceutical Chemist, New Barnet.

NEWPORT (Salop).—Wanted, immediately, Junior (one just completed his Apprenticeship not objected to); also Apprentice or Turnover; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 9 30; weekly half-holiday, no Sunday duty; indoor. State age, salary, experience, with carte, to G. L. Douthwaite, Newport, Shropshire.

NW.—Wanted, at once (indoors preferred), one Senior and two Junior Assistants for first-class Cash business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; good salary and commission to smart competent hands. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience and salary required, enclosing c.d.v. if convenient, to X., c/o Hodgkinson, Preston & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant for June 1. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience, age, and stating height, to Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.

ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Wanted, Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing. State reference, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, A. Porter, Chemist, Ross.

SCARBORO'.—Commencing 29th inst. for season; outdoors; Retail and Prescribing. Please state age, height, salary, photo if possible, references, to J. E. Brown, 8 North Marine Road.

SEASIDE.—Wanted, an Assistant, qualified preferred; aged from 22 to 24; must be used to good-class business and knowledge of Photography: enclose photo, and give full particulars; moderate hours; outdoor. Williams, Chemist, Falmouth.

SEASIDE (Lancashire).—Junior, unqualified; smart, energetic, experienced; one accustomed to pushing Store trade preferred; permanency. Apply, stating age, height, and full particulars, salary required, and enclosing photo, 137/11, Office of this Paper.

SHERBORNE.—Improver or Junior (indoors), in small Country business; must be trustworthy. Apply, with usual particulars, to Burtt, Dispensing Chemist, Sherborne.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted immediately, a qualified Assistant; Tooth Extractor preferred; must be energetic and willing, and able to give satisfactory testimonials and references; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid out; salary, first year £16 per month, second year £1 third year £18 per month; bedroom provided; please supply all particulars when making application. Address, "South Africa," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (qualified preferred), from 22 to 24 years of age; must be a competent Dispenser and good all-round experience; three years' engagement; salary first £150, second year £162, third year £174; passage and expenses paid to situation. Apply, by letter, giving usual particulars, to Fitch, 28 Derton Gardens, Ealing, W.

SOURBRIDGE.—Wanted, Junior, indoors, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing, by the end of May. Apply, with full particulars, and photo, if possible, to W. R. Selleck, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stourbridge.

S.W.—Wanted, Assistant, qualified, about 26; must be well up in Dispensing; comfortable berth. A. B C. (141/11), Office of this Paper.

S.W.—Manager and smart Junior or Improver required immediately, for high-class Store trade; in or out doors; liberal salary and commission to competent hands seeking permanency; when replying state if knowledge of Photographic trade. Send full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required, and enclose photo if convenient, to Z, c/o Davy, Hill & Sons, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

TRURO.—Smart Junior wanted; indoors; easy hours; half-day holiday per week; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary required, and references, with photo (to be returned), to B. Carter, Pharmacist, 10 and 11 Lemon Street, Truro.

TUNSTALL.—Improver or Turnover, or Apprentice, at once, in good-class business; easy hours; half-day holiday; comfortable home; an excellent opportunity to learn modern style of chemists' trading. Apply, with full particulars, to McKee, Chemist, Tunstall.

WARMINSTER.—Wanted, a smart Junior; outdoors; no duty, easy hours. Richards, Chemist, Warminster.

WARWICK.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, for about 3 months. Apply, with usual particulars, Mellor & Co., Warwick.

WILLENHALL.—Wanted, a reliable Junior Assistant (outdoors); about 22; good Extractor; half-holiday weekly, from 2 P.M. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, also photo (to be returned). William H. Walker, F.C.S., Chemist, Willenhall, Staffs.

WIMBLEDON.—Junior Assistant wanted by the first week in June, with good references; one accustomed to a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Mr.

WINSLOW.—Junior or Improver wanted at once; good-class Dispensing and Mixed Country trade; work light and clean; hours short, no Sunday duty; outdoors. Full particulars and photo to R. A. Easton, Market Square, Winslow, Bucks.

WOODHALL SPA.—Junior for season (6 months); must be of good address and accustomed to Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, Carlton & Sons, Chemists, Horncastle.

WORCESTER.—Outdoor Assistant, for the Dispensing-counter. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

ASSISTANT; aged about 25; outdoors; accustomed to brisk Retail, and putting up Stock; character must bear strictest investigation. Apply, personally preferred, Vause's Drug Stores, 285 Mile End Road, London.

BRANCH Manager; Minor; good house; 24 to 30; modern trade. Send references, photo (if possible), salary required, &c., Wride & Co., Southampton.

CHEMIST wanted for a small business to take charge; house attached; salary and commission; pushing man can increase trade easily; South Coast town. "Excelsior" (134/21), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST.—Required, Assistant-Dispenser, for Store trade; must be duly qualified, aged under 25. Apply, by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age, qualification, and salary required (outdoors, West-end), to "Chemist," Chas. Tayler & Co.'s Advertisement Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

DAY'S METROPOLITAN DRUG CO. (LIMITED) require an active and obliging Assistant, not necessarily qualified, for quick Cash business in London district. State experience, salary required, and references, to the Secretary, 80 Borough Road, S.E.

DAY'S METROPOLITAN DRUG CO. (LIMITED) have vacancy for a smart qualified Assistant, married preferred, not over 40, for London branch; reasonable hours; salary and commission; probable managership to right man. State experience, salary required, and last three references, to the Secretary, 80 Borough Road, S.E.

HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT.—Wanted, on June 1st, for about 10 weeks, a smart Junior; indoors. Apply, stating salary required and full particulars, to F. Tunbridge, Chemist, Reading.

LOCUM-TENENS wanted; duties 12 to 4 daily. Apply, in first instance, Finsbury Dispensary, Brewer Street North, Goswell Road, London.

QUALIFIED Junior; outdoors; Stores. "Milo" (140/28), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, for Branch; to live on premises. State full particulars, Gregory & Wrenn (Limited), Chemists, Taunton.

QUALIFIED Dispenser wanted; easy hours; no Sunday duty; outdoors. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Q. D., 136 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager (married) wanted for village business near London; must be good Prescriber and Extractor. Reply, stating salary required, with house free, and if any family, to Berdoe & Co., 35 Jewry Street, E C.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted (indoors), not under 25, for a high-class West-end Pharmacy; three kept. Apply personally, or, if by letter, enclose carte with full particulars and salary required to Edward C. Perks, 1 Sloane Square, London, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager (married) required at once for large Retail business; must be competent to take entire charge; first-class salary given to a suitable man; in first letter give all particulars of last 5 years' experience, with refercuces and photo. Apply, Manager, Needhams (Lim.), Huddersfield.

SMART Assistant, for front Counter, immediately (qualified preferred); also a Junior for front Counter. 7/63, Office of this Paper.

THAMES VALLEY.—Qualified Assistant about 27, to work up Branch business; must be reliable and industrious; one who desires permanency preferred, and who would have house provided after first month if engagement proved satisfactory. Apply, with full particulars in first instance to "Integrity" (140/38), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Counter Assistant for quick Cash Retail; aged about 25 or 26. State height, salary required, with refercuces, to Wand, Cash Chemist, 18 Haymarket, Leicester.

WANTED, qualified Assistant to manage Branch. State age, salary required (indoors), and other particulars, Tottle, Chemist, Liscard, Cheshire.

WANTED, at once, for a Cash business, an Assistant; outdoors. Apply to Manager to Henry Squire, Cash Chemist, 217 East India Road, E.

WANTED, an indoor Assistant, aged not under 25, for Retail and Prescribing business; state references and salary required. Apply, W. M. (135/33), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Manager, for small Branch, in Northern town; Mixed-class trade; house and gas, &c., found; a gentleman with view to succession, and prepared to invest a small sum preferred. Apply fully, 135/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, an unqualified Assistant with good Dispensing experience; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and photo to "Pharmacist," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, at once, a Registered Chemist, to manage a Light Retail branch; suit an elderly married man; small house attached in pleasant position; total abstainer preferred, and good references required. Apply, giving age, salary required, and usual particulars, to B. Waterhouse (Lim.), Family Chemists, 30 Sheffield Moor, Sheffield.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for Midland town; indoors; no Sunday duty; comfortable home. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Salol," c/o Messrs. Baiss Bros., Jewry Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a qualified Junior Assistant (indoors), must be a good writer, for a select Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, to "Dispenser," c/o Messrs. Barron Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street,

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

WANTED, a Dispenser and Surgery Attendant. Apply, stating age, salary, &c., 69 Rochdale Road, Royton, near Oldham.

WANTED, after Whitsuntide, a Junior or Improver; good Dispenser. Full particulars, height, photo (to be returned), salary (indoors), 137/29), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a first class qualified Assistant; good salary. Apply, Lewis & Burrows (Lim.), 22 Great Portland Street, W. If application is made by letter, please enclose photo.

£6 6s. MONTHLY; indoors; early in June; smart Junior for about four months; time for recreation; aged about 21; must be good Counterman. State all previous engagements and usual particulars, Pemberton, Chemist, Herne Bay.

WHOLESALE

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Chemist required in a Pill Manufactory. Apply by letter, giving full particulars as to previous experience and salary required, Matthews & Wilson, 46-48 Portland Road, South Norwood.

LONDON, S.E.—Lady Clerk wanted for Wholesale Druggist's Office, to write orders and do some ledger work. State age, experience, and salary required, to "Clerk" (139/32), Office of this Paper.

BOTTLE-WASHER.—Required, a smart young man as Bottle-washer; preference given to one with previous experience, and capable of assisting in the Packing department. Write, stating age, experience, and wages required, to 136/33, Office of this Paper.

CLERK (Junior) required in a Wholesale Drug house; must have a slight knowledge of the trade. Apply by letter, stating age and salary, to X. Y. Z., c/o Messrs. Goodinge & Co, Stationers, 16 Aldersgate Street, London

INVOICE-CLERK wanted, in London Wholesale and Export Druggist's office. Apply, by writing only, to C. R., Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

TRAVELLER wanted, for Glasgow and the West, by a Scotch firm of Wholesale Druggists; must have a thorough knowledge of the Wholesale trade and district. Apply, with full particulars, stating experience, age, and salary expected, 6/47, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced hand at the Wet Counter. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, together with references, to Messrs. R. Sumner & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Liverpool.

WANTED, immediately, young Pharmacist; energetic, businesslike, with knowledge of shorthand; able to deal with a large correspondence; good references indispensable. Write, giving full particulars of qualifications, salary required, age, &c., to 7.27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a smart, energetic Traveller, to call on Chemists and Grocers; liberal salary and commission to thoroughly competent man. Apply, S. & C. (137/39), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Assistant wanted for the Dry floor, also one for the Wet; both must have had some Export experience. State age, experience, and salary required, to "Cortex" (6/11), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

JUNIOR: 18; 4 years' experience. M. Trenoer, Gorran, St. Austell, Cornwall.

QUALIFIED: 27; town or country. "Chemist," 19 Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; London or Suburbs. Roberts, 552 Commercial Road E

LOCUM; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. H. Boden, 102 Pilton Street, Barnstaple.

QUALIFIED: 23; 7 years' Retail; good references. C. S., 45 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; qualified. Jelley, 27 College Road, Kensal Rise, N.W.

FRANCIS & CO., Chemists, Wrexham, can recommend an Improver; smart active youth.

JUNIOR: 20; experience 4 years. F. Tucker, 4 Regent Street, Burnham, Somerset.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; day or week. G., 54 Calcott Road, Brondesbury, London.

LOCUM; day, half-day; good Salesman, Preseriber. "Chem.," 4 Mayfield Road, Dalston, N.E.

JUNIOR; unqualified; 21; Leeds, Manchester, preferred. Livesey, 173 Cardigan Road, Leeds.

AS Locum; registered; Extractor, Preseriber; abstainer. "Chemist," 137 16, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; 27; qualified; 11 years' experience. Owen, 11 Tyssen Road, Stoke Newington, N.

JUNIOR; 22; part-time; London (W. preferred); good experience. A. T. R., Chelvey, Folkestone.

JUNIOR; 21; Dispensing experience; disengaged. "Statim," 99 Naylor Road, Peckham, S.E.

OUTDOORS; qualified; 25; disengaged early in June. "Victorium," 71 Gloucester Street, Belgravia.

LOCUM or Temporary Assistant (qualified); disengaged. 20 Apsley Road, Great Yarmouth.

SURGEON'S Dispenser; disengaged; 21; references and ex B., 81 George Street, Luton, Beds.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; qualified; outdoors. J. R. J., Aldridge, Club Buildings, Datchet.

AS Assistant; unqualified; disengaged; experienced. 18 Henwood Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

JUNIOR; disengaged; good London and country experience outdoors. 136/10, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Doctor's Dispenser; 22; 5 ft. 10 in.; dark; 7 ye perience. 133 29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; age 29; Liverpool preferred; l experience. 137/3, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; study or part-time imperative; London; 22; 5 y stainer. Staite, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.

LOCUM, Hospital or otherwise; large experience; good r "Cortex," 443 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

MANAGER, disengaged, desires appointment; thorou perienced. 140 23, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; time for study; moderate terms; good r "Junior," Y.M.C.A., Greyfriars, Gloucester.

MANAGEMENT, Branch; Locum or Permanency; dis Davis, 41 Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N

ASSISTANT; tall; 12 years' experience; unqualified; highe ences. Gilbert, Alverton Villas, Camb ine.

QUALIFIED; 22; good experience and references; health res ferred. Knowles, Melbourne, Derbyshire.

PART-TIME desired; 24; 9 years' experience. Christie, 11 S Mansions, West-end Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

PRACTICAL, competent, qualified Locum-tenens or Manag tractor. "Chemist," Witherley, Atherstone.

LOCUM or Manager; disengaged; highest references; first-c perience; 32. "Minor," 31 Milner Square, N.

EVENING Duty; London; Major; abstainer; capable of entire charge. 135/25, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 24; tall; good Store experie liberty. "Rhei" (138/23), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Assistant; unqualified; aged 22; at liberty after C., c/o Mr. Evans, Chemist, Templegate Bristol.

MANAGER; 39; experienced; trustworthy; partnership or sion entertained. 138/24, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; 30. "Out 41 South Street, New Whittington, Chesterfield.

EARLY in June; Assistant; 20 years' good experience; Londo preferred. Address, 140 14, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; recently qualified; height 5 ft. 11 in.; outdo ferred. Montana, Hazeldene, Hanham, Bristol.

JUNIOR; disengaged; aged 20; Cardiff or district preferred. Warwick Villa, Capel Road, Bargoed, near Cardiff.

LADY Assistant; experienced. Address, "A.," c/o T. B. B Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 25; unqualified; 10 years' experience; ref Moore, Seymour Road, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.

MANAGER; disengaged; competent, reliable, &c.; Chemist a geon-Dentist. W., 48 King Square, Goswell Road, E.C.

QUALIFIED; outdoors; 23; 6 years' experience; at libert Whitsuntide. R. W., 9 Hampden Place, Halifax, Yorks

ASSISTANT; 2 or 3 evenings weekly; 27; tall; good expe "Hall" qualification. Edwards, 38 Fentiman Road, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 25; unqualified; London experience; outdo ferred. Davies, 53 Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

LADY, as Dispenser or Fancy Retail at once. Apply, A. H., c Browne's Advertising Offices, 163 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

MANAGER; qualified; over 16 years' first-class experience, and provinces; disengaged. A. B., 33 Station Road, Redhill

IMMEDIATELY; part-time; indoors; for Minor student; 23 experience "Student," 38 Fentiman Road, Clapham Road, S.

COMPETENT Counterman and Dispenser; 24; West-end exp outdoors. Cheetham, 2 Eland Road, Lavender Hill, London,

JUNIOR: 5½ years'; unqualified; Liverpool or Chester preferr engaged July 1st. "Chemist," 57 Eaton Street, Walton, Liver

ASSISTANT; aged 25; 4 years last situation; London; ou understands Photography. G., 82 St. Mary's Road, Peckham

MANAGER or Assistant, with view to succession, in good Di and Light Retail business. "Coloid" (138/5), Office of this

COUNTERMAN: 32; unqualified; Store trade; good W experience, permanency. C., 578 New King's Road, Fulham

MANAGER or Senior; London preferred; qualified; dis first-class West end experience. Morris, Resugga, St. Erme

WANTED in London, part time Dispensing; excellent ref abstainer; obliging; long experience. 140/29, Office of this

AS Manager; qualified; married, with family; permanency on premises preferred. Address, "Statim," 138/35, Office Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Lady Dispenser; Hall qualification; exp quick, and efficient. M. Harris, 32 Leyfield Road, Shepherd

A ISTANT; 26; tall; good experience; Photography; outdoors; Squa ity preferred; unqualified; speaks German. G. L., 12 Bridgewater E.C.

L CUM; 34; qualified; highest references; town or country; of th oroughly experienced; disengaged for Whitsuntide. 135/12, Office Paper.

I MEDIATE (not Dispensing); unqualified; experienced Counter- Stree n, Prescriber, Stockkeeper; abstainer; 39. "Urgent," 42 Vine xbridge.

Q ALIFIED man seeks charge of business or responsible position; Phar igh-class experience; married; disengaged. Milton, Southernhay cy, Exeter.

M NAGER, Assistant, or Locum; 36; experienced; reliable; Road abstainer; disengaged; references. "Chemicus," 83 Devonshire hiswick, W.

D TOR'S Dispenser, Chemist's Manager; aged 47; married; refer- Store nces; present employer 2½ years; country preferred. S., Drug Hornchurch.

A ISTANT; London; married; Dispenser, Prescriber, and skilful Offic xtractor; thoroughly competent; knowledge of Dentistry. 141/19, f this Paper.

A ISTANT (unqualified); aged 38; accustomed to preparing and 141/1 utting up stock; Store and General routine experience. "Fidee" Office of this Paper.

J IOR or Improver desires situation in good-class business; 425 c owledge of Photographic business; good reference. "Statim," rley Old Road, Bolton.

U UALIFIED, aged 27, seeks engagement with Doctor or Chemist; ence ompetent Dispenser, Prescriber, and Salesman; excellent refer- W., 41 Elthorne Road, N.

M NAGERSHIP, with view to succession or Partnership; 27; 2 Al qualified; 11 years' experience; Photography. "Chemist," hrooke Road, Balham, S.W.

M NAGER; branch or otherwise; married; 28; London and Sale country experience; abstainer; disengaged; Photography. (134/5), Office of this Paper.

S TH AFRICA; preferably Rhodesia; unqualified; aged 25; refer od constitution; Prescribe, Extract, and Dispense; excellent es. J. (134/20), Office of this Paper.

M NAGER or Assistant; married; 38 years; Prescriber and Fox, Extractor; town or country; used to mixed Agricultural trade. hn Street, Ravensthorpe, near Dewsbury.

M NAGEMENT or Partnership required; over 20 years' first-class Loo experience; aged 35; unqualified; can invest moderate capital; preferred. Particulars to X. Y. Z (137/31), Office of this Paper.

L DON SEASON.—Foreign Chemist (23), tall, 6 months' London in a xperience, speaking French and English fairly well, desires situation od pharmacy; excellent references. Stouffs, 162 Regent's Park Road N.W.

M NAGER; 15 years' best class London and provincial experience; pete thorough knowledge of Store trading and Photo department; com- heig Buyer and capable of controlling large business; qualified; married; 137/2 5 ft. 10 in.; highest references. Full particulars, in confidence, Office of this Paper.

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E RGETIC qualified Chemist would like position in Wholesale busi- ess town or provincial. 138/31, Office of this Paper.

T VELLER (Town or Country), disengaged; aged 30; Sundries or ottles; first-class refereuces. 141/20, Office of this Paper.

W NTED, situation as Traveller for Chemist and Drysaltery busi- tain ness; good references. Apply, Hague, c/o Mr. Marriott, 23 Foun uare, Sheffield.

A Chemist and Analyst; 15 years' experience in Manufacturing, "Ma Medical, and Commercial Analyeis, Microscopy, and Photography. " (137/18), Office of this Paper.

T VELLER.—Position as such wanted by Scotch gentleman; 26; trad rugs or Sundries preferred; 10 years' experience in Retail Drug- "Edinburgh" (138/26), Office of this Paper.

A POINTMENT desired in the Drug trade, Wholesale or Retail; outd ver 20 years' experience; late manager; excellent references; s; married. G. S. Bally & Co., Baldock, Herts.

G NTLEMAN (35), desires re-engagement as Traveller; nine years' good onnection with Chemists in Eastern and South-Eastern counties; ferences. "Kent" (139/25), Office of this Paper.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"A QUESTION OF PROFIT."—Don't fail to see this Advertisement on page 12.

D ISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

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"Pharmaceutical Journal," from 1888 to 1898; cash offers. WOODWARD, North End, Uttoxeter.

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For sale, 5 cwt. dried dandelion-roots, 45s. per cwt., or smaller portion. HOLBROOK, City Road, Derby.

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FORMULÆ.

Recipe for cod-liver oil emulsion (50 per cent.) with hypophosphites, for 2s. 6d.; an unsurpassed preparation. "JECORIS," (139/10), Office of this Paper.

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Vimbos, 20 doz. 2-oz., 6s. 6d. doz, 6 doz. 4-oz., 10s. doz.; W[illegible] ammonia foam, 12 doz., what offers? 12 doz. ovaline soap, 1s. [illegible] and 2s., what offers? GIBSON DIXON, Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4 doz. santal capsules, 4s. 6d. size, 30s. per doz. 131/37, Office of t[illegible]

Roscoe's, Luff's, and "Manual of Chemistry"; also apparatus, [illegible] 81 George Street, Luton, Beds.

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7 lbs. pot. iodi. pur., 8s. 6d. lb.; 6 1-oz. carb. guaiacol, 2s. 4d. oz.; [illegible] James's blister, 10s. 136/39, Office of this Paper.

Vine's "Botany," Watts's "Chemistry" (2 vols.), latest editions [illegible] Diary, 1899; pocket Kodak. OWEN, 16 Hearn Street, New[illegible]

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50 doz. Kent's 5-row tooth-brushes; 50 doz. defective tooth-brush [illegible] 50 doz. Turkey slate-sponges; 12 Winchesters white-oils; [illegible] part. 138/16, Office of this Paper.

A handsome 20-in. globe-lamp for sale, ruby glass, richly g[illegible] fectly new, with bracket complete, £3 10s., worth near[illegible] HUMPHREY, 121 Charing Cross Road, London.

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Tin cans (about 40 6-gall. block) for sale, extra strong, paten[illegible] fasteners, swing-handles; suitable for paint, printers' co[illegible] THE BRITISH HONEY CO., 6 Aldgate Avenue, London, E.

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Camwal shares. State lowest price to DR. EGERTON, 80 [illegible] Road, Leeds.

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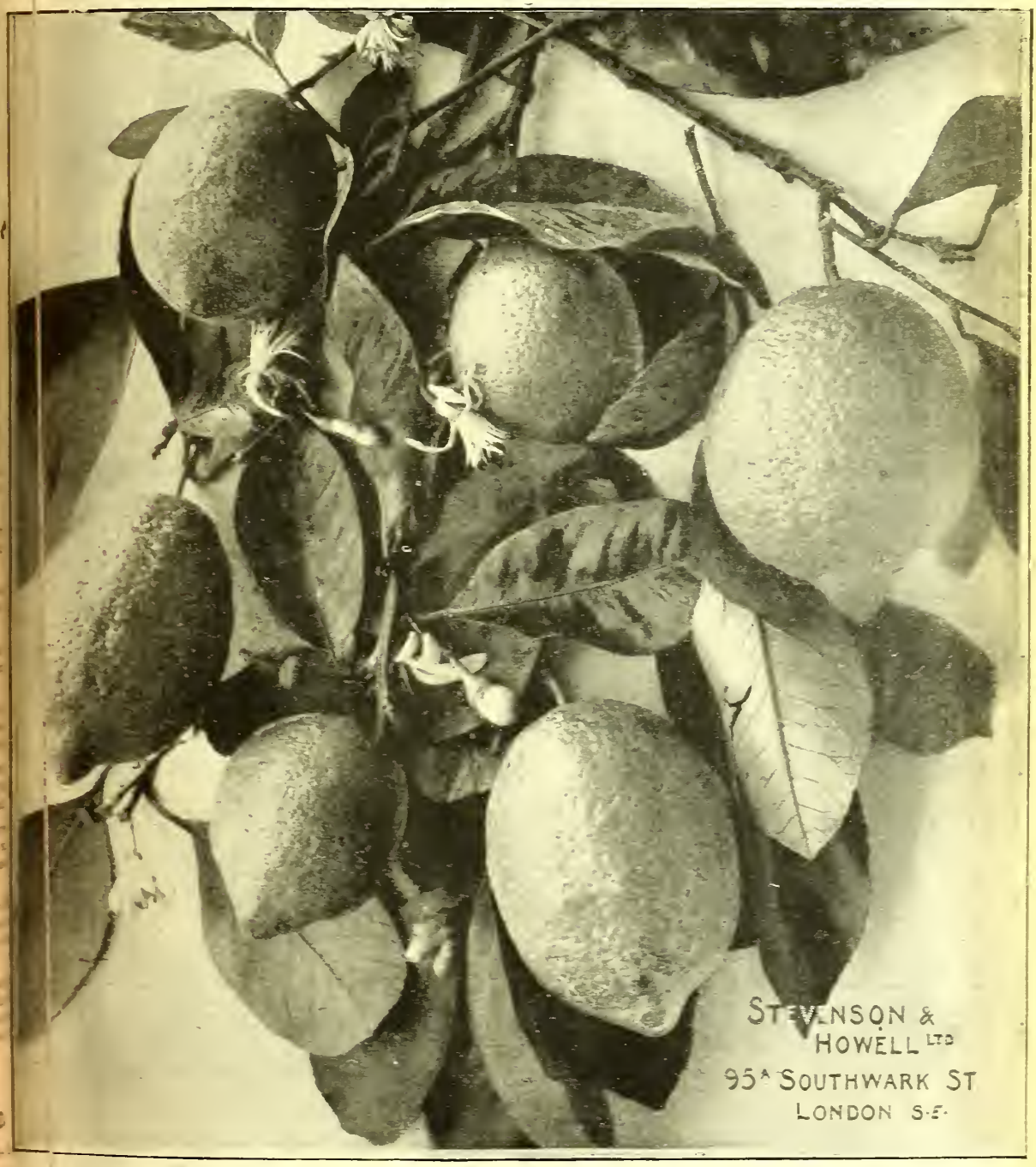

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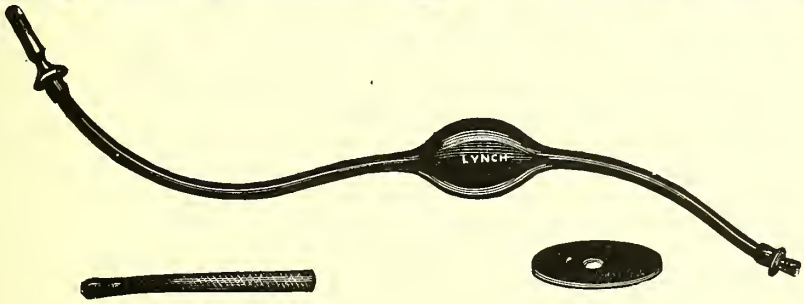

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,, G. H. BARNES	... ...	Manchester.
,, J. BENSON	... ...	Kirkby Lonsd .
,, A. BIRTWISLE	... ...	Northwich.
,, T. E. FLITCROFT	... ...	Leigh.
,, J. T. PARKER	... ...	Keighley.
,, G. D. PATERSON	... ...	Workington.
,, W. SHELTON	... ...	Stockport
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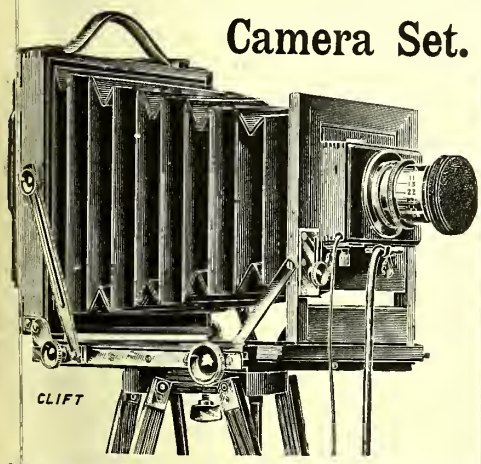

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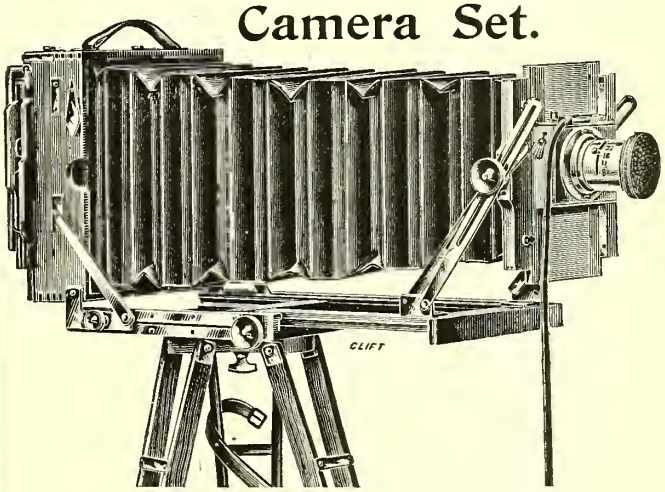

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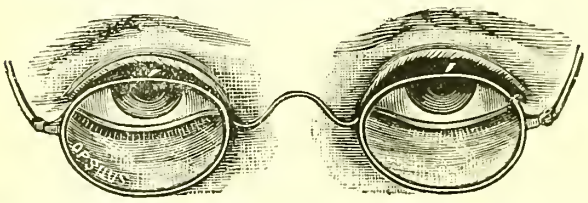

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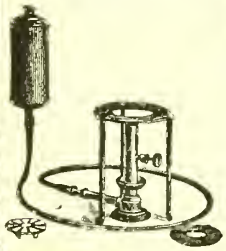

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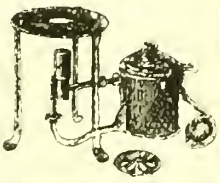

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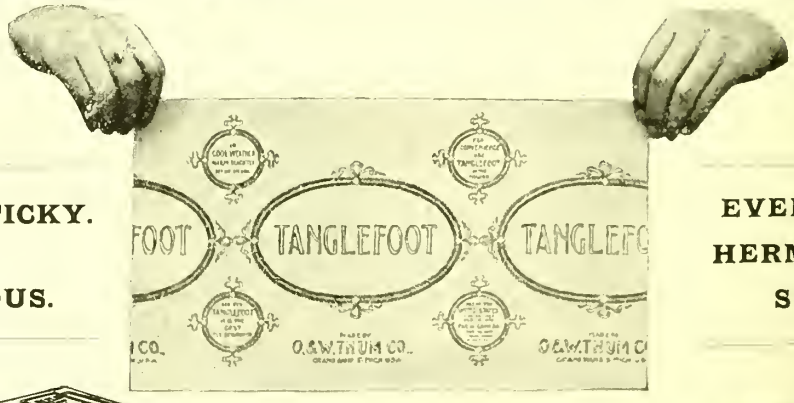

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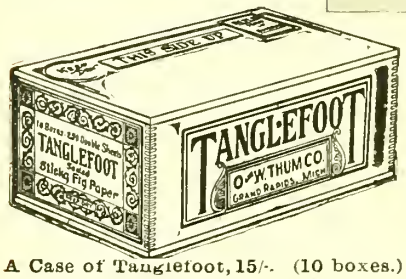

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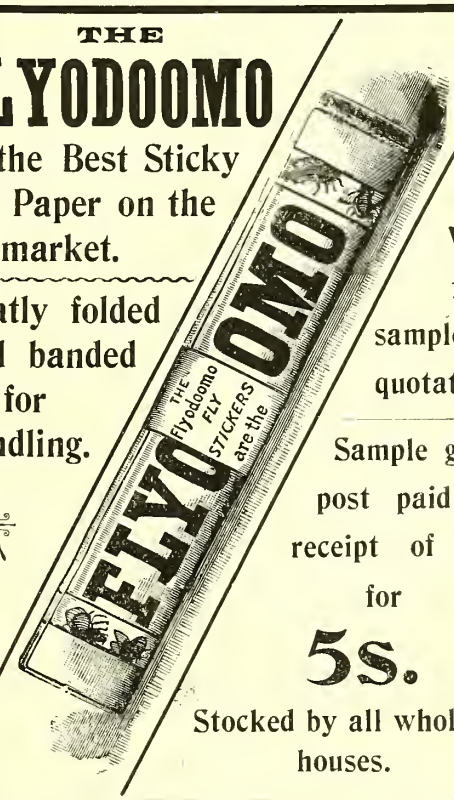

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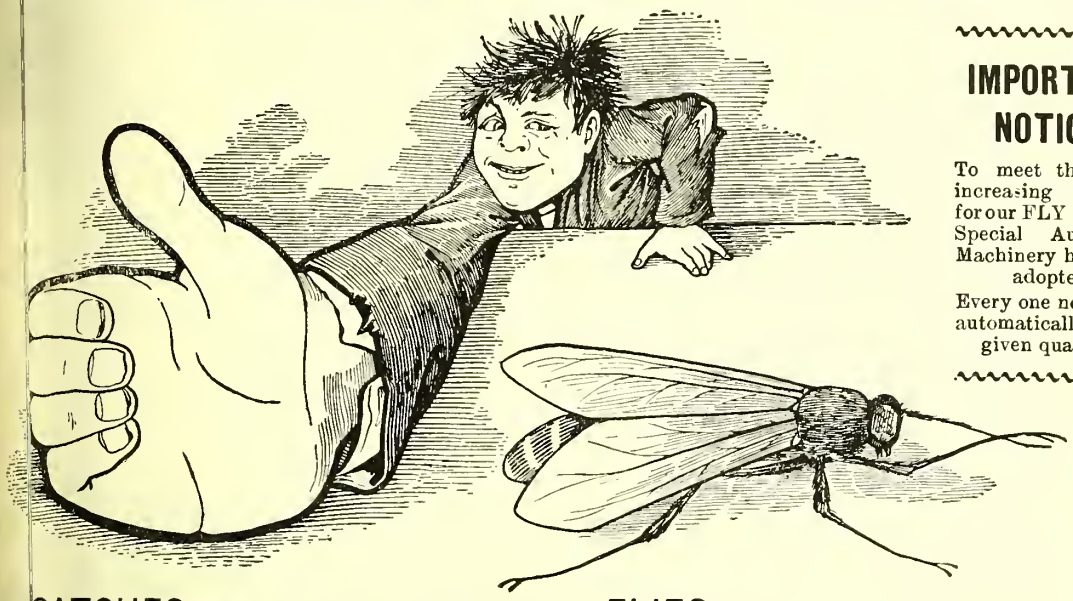

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Volcanic Aëration Co. 20
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Wh[o]se Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other Issues of this month.

ACI[D]S
Be oy & Co. (Acetic)

AD[VE]RTISING SPECIALITIES
Co n, J. R.
She nd & Co.
Sm 's Advertising Agency

AE[RA]TED & MINRLS
Ap naris Co.
Ba tt & Foster
Bu ws, W. & J.
Ch sts' Aerated Mineral W rs Association, Lim.
Dav Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Ell Son (Ruthin)
Idr Co., Lim.
Ing n & Boyle, Lim.
Jew ury & Brown
Kro al Water Co., Lim.
Mil Co. (Bourne)
Ros ch Springs, Lim.
Sal ris Water Co.
Sm W. E., & Co.
Wh ill, Mark, Son & Judge

AE[RA]TED PLANT
(See [SY]PHONS and ESSENCES)
Bar tt & Foster
Ber Smith & Co.
Tyl Hayward & Co.

AGE[N]CIES ABROAD
Byr F. J.
Len n, G. B., & Co. (N.Z.)
Pes Allen & Co.
Sm & Copley
Sm & Sons
Smy , A., & Cie. (Paris Exhi ion)
Tay & Colledge

APP[A]RATUS
Ben t, Sons & Shears
Ber l, O., & Co.
Bre er, Smith & Co.
Sou ll Bros. & Barclay
Woo y, J. Sons & Co.

AMMONIA
May & Baker, Lim.
Scrubb & Co.
White, A., & Sons

ANNATTO
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

BATH SALTS
Tidman & Son, Lim. (Sea Salt)

BEESWAX
Beeswax Co., Lim.
Bowdlear, W. H., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Leonhard, T.
Lüneburger Wachsbleiche

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Son

BOOKS, &c.
Churchill, J. & A.
Muter's, Dr., Anal. Chem.
Squire's "Companion"
Wilson, Effingham

BOTTLES, POTS, &c.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Breffits, Lim
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Hearns, Lim.
Isaacs & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Poths, H., & Co.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim
Toogood, W.
Youldon, E.

BUTTER COLOUR, &c.
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Crawshaw, E., & Co.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co.
Kent, G. B., & Son
Robinson & Sons
Tinplate Decorating Co.

BRUSHES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Wimpory, E.

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

CACHOUS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Carmichael, M. W.
Jackson, T.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CACHETS
Christy, T., & Co
Cooper & Co.
Sangers, J., & Son

CAMPHOR
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.

CAPSULES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferber, R., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

CARBOLIC ACID
Calvert & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

CARBONIC ACID GAS
Carbonic Acid Gas Co.

CARRIER TRICYCLES
Singer Cycle Co., Lim.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'ing Co., Lim.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Parke, Davis & Co.

CASTOR OIL
Hull Oil Mfg Co., Lim.
United British Castor Oil Co., Lim.

CHALK, PRECIP.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

CHECK TILLS
British Machine Co., Lim.
O'Brien, T.
Paragon Check Books

CHEMICALS
Allison, Johnson & Forster, Ld.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Howards & Sons (Pharm.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Scottish Acid & Alkali Co., Ld.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Typke & King
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Son

COCAINE-HYDRC.
Howards & Sons

CHEST PROTECTO[R]S
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME
Hebden, W. C.
Steele, J. C. & Co.

CHLORODYNE
Davenport (Browne's)

CHLOROFORM
Duncan, Flockhart & Co
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

COCA WINE
Burrough, J.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
French Hygienic Society
Holloway Wine Co., Lim.
Stephen Smith & Co., Lim. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

COCOA & CHOCOLA[T]E
Cadbury Bros.
Fry & Sons
Van Houten
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

COD-LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Kemp & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Randall & Son
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Spratt's Patent (Dog Cakes)
Scott's Emulsion
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
Christy, T., & Co.
Marshalls, Lim.
Vigo, Jules, et Cie.

COMP. MEDICINES
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

CONCENT. LIQUORS
Balss Bros. & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Robinson B.

CONFECTIONERY
Dunhill & Co.
Gibson & Sons
Guest, T., & Co.
Hillabys, Lim.

CORKS
Ayrton & Saunders
Cork Co., Lim.
Ellis, W., & Co.
Ringrose & Cobb

CORN CURES
Gardner, C. | Potter & Clarke
Solport Bros.

CRUSHED LINSEED
Mumford, G. S.
Nell, R. & J.

DENTIFRICES, &c.
Beecham, T.
Beetham, T., & Son
Forster, G. G.
Hovenden & Sons
Jewsbury & Brown
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Cilapearl Co.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, C., & Co.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DENTISTRY
Barker, F. H.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Macdonalds, Lim.
Spencer & Son

DISINFECTANTS
Allison, Johnson & Foster, Lim.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chinosol Hygienic Co., Lim.
Dussek Bros.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hebden, W. C.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Kühn, B. (Chinosol, Kresochine)
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Major & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Steele, J. C., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
United Alkali Co., Lim.

DOG MEDICINES, &c.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Naldire's Dog Soap
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRS.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Benjamin, H. S.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burge, Warren & Ridley
Cooper, V. M.
Dailley & Wilkinson
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Kay Bros., Lim.
Lorimer & Moyes
Marshalls, Lim.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Parkes, J., & Co.
Queich, H. C.
Roberts & Sheppey
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Smith, John H., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Wood, Vincent
Woolf, E.

DRUG GRINDERS
Allen, S., & Sons

DRUGS
Allison, Johnson & Forster, Ld.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyley's, Lim.

DYES
Crawshaw, E., & Co.
Itsem Honsehold Dye Co.

EMBROCATION
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Sainsbury, S.
Van Oppen & Co.

ENEMAS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Lynch & Co. Lim.
Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Lim.

ESSENCES
Allen & Hanburys, Lim
Barnett & Foster
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Deighton & Smith
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co
May & Baker, Lim
Newball & Mason
Stevenson & Howell
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Allen, S., & Sons
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Essential Oil Importers and Exporters, Lim
Evans, Sons & Co.
Jakson, J., & Co.
Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin
London Essence Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, Wm., & Sons
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sozio & Andriolli
Spurway & Cle.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharland & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co

EXTRACT MEAT
Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.
Beaufoy & Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, G., & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Ransom, W., & Son
Wilkinson & Simpson, Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID
Allen, G., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son

EXTRACTS, VEGTBLE.
Fromms Extract Co.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Youldon, E.

FILTERS
Berkfeld Filter Co., Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.

FLY CATCHERS
Alabastine Co. (British), Lim.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros, Lim.
Marshalls, Lim.
Mather, W., Lim.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')
Allen & Hanburys
Beanes, E., & Co.
Benger's Food
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Bovril, Lim. | Brand & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Coomb's Flour Co., Lim.
Frame Food Co.
Fromms Extract Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co.
Mellin's Food
Milk Wine Co., Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Savory & Moore
Vi-Cocoa (Dr. Tibbles')

FOOD (for Plants)
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.

GELATINES
Meggett, Saml., & Sons, Lim.

GLUE
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brauer, A.

GLYCERINE
Fink & Co.
Haller, G., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

HAIR PREP.
Chesebrough Co.
Edwards & Co.
Hopgood's Hair Cream
Thiellay, E. H.

HERB BEER EXTS.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Leath & Ross
Munyon's Remedies
Watson & Wates

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

INHALERS
Krone & Sesemann
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Munyon's H. H. R. Co.

INSECTICIDES
Bleasdale, Lim.
Calabrese, J., & Co., Lim.
Fleming's Oil & Chemical Co. Lim.
Jackson, T.
Tunbridge & Wright

LANTERN SLIDES
York & Son

LAVENDER WATER
Sainsbury, S.

LEMON PEEL, &c.
Southwell, C., & Co.

LIME JUICE, &c.
Idris & Co., Lim.

LINT
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Wood, Vincent

LIQUORICE
Dunhill & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood ("bolazzi")
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savarini)
Hillabys, J.
Jeancard, Gasan & Doumin

LIQUORS
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

LOOFAHS
Solport Bros.

LOZENGES
Allen & Hanburys
Denoual, J.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Guest, T., & Co., Lim.
Jackson, T.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

LUNG PRESERVERS
Zimmer & Co.

MACHINERY
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Lim.
Bera, G.
Fox, Fulte & Co.
Gardner, W., & Sons
Melin, C.
Pindar, J. W.
Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Lim.

MAGNESIA
American Magnesia Co.
Bishop, A., & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Distilleries Co., Lim.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Parke, Davis & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ld.
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS
John Bond's Crystal Palace

MEDICINE CHESTS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Ross, Lim.

MERCURIALS
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim.

METH. SPIRIT, &c.
Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co. | Phillips, G., & Co

MILK
Hawksley, T. (Sterilizer)
Lumley, L., & Co. (Sterilized)
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H. & Co.

OILS, VARNISHES
Calvert Bros. & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.
Stern Bros. (White.)

OINTMENT BASES, &c.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Cooper & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Thierry, A.

OXIDE OF ZINC
Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PALATINOIDS
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.

PATENT AGENTS
Barker, Reginald W.
Chapman, J. C., & Co.

PATENT MEDCNS, &c.
Anglo-American Drug Co., Ld
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Benedictine Salve
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Daisy" Headache Powders
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Guy's Tonic
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
May, Roberts & Co.
Nicolay & Co.
Post, A. M., Lim.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Richards, J. M.
Thierry, A. (Balsam and Ointment)
Vogeler, Chas. A., Co.

PEPPERMINT OILS
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
Stevenson & Howell

PEPSIN, &c.
Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Cerebos Limited (Pepsalla)
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale, Lim.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. & J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Chesebrough Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Gillespie, F., & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hovenden & Sons
Lanoline
London Essence Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
Newbery F., & sons (Berdoes)
Parkes, J., & Co.
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke (Sachets)
Roberts & Sheppey
Sainsbury, S.
Sanger, J., & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co. [Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery
Sinclair, Jas., & Son
Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. C.
Van Oppen & Co.
Vigo, Jules, & Co., Lim.
West, T. (Okell's Mona)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PEROX. OF HYDR.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Lim

PESSARIES
Rendell, W.

PTRLEUM JELLY, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Christy, T., & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Haller, G., & Co.
Snowdon, Sons, & Co., Ld. (Jelly)
Stern Bros.

PHARM. PREPS.
Allen & Hanburys
Allison, Johnson & Fors, Ld.
Armour & Co. | Bass
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Boehringer, C. F., & So
British Somotose Co., L
Burgoyne, Burbidges &
Burroughs, Wellcome
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & C
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Leacher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foste
Ferris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & C
Hearon, Squire & Fran
Hewlett & Son
Hoffmann, La Roche &
Howards & Sons
Lageman, C.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Martindale W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Oppenheimer, Son & C
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Smith, W. E., & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stern Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co
Tyrer, T., & Co.
"Vasogen"
White, Alfred, & Sons
Wilkinson & Simpson,
Willows, Francis, Bu
Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.

PHOTOGRAPHIC X RA
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs, Wellcome
Butcher, W., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Edwards, T., & Co
Evans, Sons & Co.
Houghton, G., & Sons
Lockyer, J. E.
Lowe, B., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Mawson & Swan
Raphael, J., & Co.
Ross Lim.
Shew, J. F., & Co.
Thornton-Pickard Co.,
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.
York & Son

PILL MACHINES
Bennett, Sons & Shear
Pindar, J. W.

PILLS, Coated, &c
Allen & Hanburys, Lim
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Y
Hicks
Duncan, Flockhart & C
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Fran
Holloway, Professor
Kearsley, C. & G.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & C
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Scottish Sugar-coated Co.
Scott's, Dr.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated
Warner, W. B., & Co. (C
Wyleys, Lim.

PLASTERS
Chesebrough M'f'g. Co.
De St. Dalmas, A.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros. (Court)
Timpson, J., & Co.

POLISHING
Benjamin, H. S.
Bragley & Bourdas (Al
Fordham, W. B., & Son
Oakey, J., & Sons, Lim
Raimes & Co. (Stockto

PRINTING
Blake & Mackensie
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co
Gilbert & Rivington, L
Harrison & Waide
Silverlock, H.
Thomas & Co.
Townsend J.

QUININE
Boehringer, C. F., & So
Howards & Sons
Imperial Quinine Co.
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)
Zimmer & Co.

RENNET
Duncan, Flockhart & C
Tomlinson & Hayward

RESPIRATORS
Solport Bros.

RUBBER STAMP
Bond, J. (Crystal Pala
Richford, E. M.

SACCHARIN
Anglo-Continental Ch
Works, Lim.
Saccharin Corporation

SALICIN
Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

UCES, PICKLES
odsil Backhouse & Co.

HOOLS, &c.
ntrsi (Edinburgh)
svis, F.
lasgow and West of Scotland
School (T. S. Barrie)
lasgow Royal Infirmary
lasgow School (J. Lothian)
ordon's (Robt.) School
aurance, L. (Optical)
eds College of Pharmacy
verpool School
ondon College
anchester Col. of Pharmacy
etropolitanCol. of Pharmacy
ational Dental Hospital
orth of England School
orthernCollege of Pharmacy
ueensborough College
oyal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
uth London School of Pharmacy, Lim.
estminster College

A SALT
dman & Son, Lim.

EDS
oquesen, J.
tter & Clarke

IDLITZ POWDERS
ora & Co. | May, Roberts & Co

LTZOGENES
rsut, E., & Co.
y, Roberts & Co.
essler, E.

AVING
venden & Sons (Enxesis)
oyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Enxesis)

EEP DIP
tcher Bros. & Co.
ess' Sanitary Compounds Co.
aitas Co., Lim.

OP FITTERS
trom, C.
tcn & Saunders
wling & Govier
grave, J. & W.
lson, F. E., & Co.
ans, Sons & Co.
ephs, Philip, & Son
w, S., Son & Thompson
chell, A.
rnall & Sons, Lim.
bis, G., & Son
es, W. S.

NGES
tish Syphon Co.
en, I. & M.
swell Bros. & Schmits
erson, M., & Co.

SIZE
Meggett, S., & Sons, Lim.

SOAP
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Beetham, T., & Son
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
Hydroxene Co.
Mackenzie's, Dr. (Arsenical)
Naldire's Dog Soap
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap, &c., Co., Ld.
Sinclair, J., & Son
Tidman & Son
Vinolia Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney

SPECTACLES, &c.
Anglo-American Optical Co., Lim.
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co
Edwards, T., & Co.
Laurance, L.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

STARCH
Hebden, W. C. (Gloss)

STERILIZERS
Aymard's Patent Milk Sterilizer Co.
Hawkesley, T.
Lumley, L., & Co.

STOPPERS
Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Auto-Measure Kemper
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.
Patent Stopper, Box, and Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES
Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SYPHONS
Barnett & Foster
British Syphon Co.
Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Lim.
Geraut, E., & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kliner Bros. | Melin, C.

SYRUPS
Beckett, W., Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Liquors)
Stevenson & Howell

SUGAR
Macfie & Sons

SURGICAL
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Davol Rubber Co.
Domen Belts Co.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Ferris & Co.
Galen Manufact'g Co., Lim.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons, Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
Krohne & Sesemann
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Matto, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.
Powell & Barstow
Quelch, H. C.
Robinson & Sons
Sanitary Wood Wool Co., Lim.
Schutze, F., & Co.
Wood, Vincent
Woodruff, T.

TABLETS
Corsan, J. R. (Advertising
Kahnemann & Krause
Lambert A., & Co.
Roberts & Sheppy

TEA
Thomas & Co.
Tower Tea, Lim.

TEETHING PADS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Darton, F., & Co.
Pastorelli & Rapkin

TINCTURES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wyleys, Lim

TOBACCO & CIGARS
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Singleton & Cole. Lim.

TOOTH PASTE
Beecham, T.
Jewsbury & Brown
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, M. (Areca)

TOILET
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Barker, F., & Son
Beetham & Son
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Lanoline)
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Major & Co., Lim.
Marshall's, Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Quelch, H. C.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Sharon Chemical Co., Lim.
Sharp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co., Lim.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Squire & Sons
Tidman & Son, Lim.
Townsend, J. (Paper)
Vinolia Co., Lim.

TRADE MARK AGNTS
Barker, Reginald W.
Chapman, J. C., & Co.

VACCINATION
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Vaccine Association (Lymph

VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
Berdoe & Co. | Brett, F. J.
Judd & Manners
Orridge & Co.
Tomlinson, Thos., & Son

VANILLA
Pavia, F.

VARNISHES, &c
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

VASELINE
Chesebrough Co.

VETERINARY
Bird & Storey
Chambers, J. F.
Day & Sons
Day, Son & Hewitt
Ellman, Sons & Co.
Harvey & Co.
John, A., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Rackham & Co.
SanitasCo., Ld | Spratt's (Dogs
Walker, Troke & Co.

VINEGAR
Beaufoy & Co.
Grimble & Co.

VINOLIA Superfatted
Vinolia Co., Lim.

WEED KILLER
Acme Chemical Co., Lim.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Harrison, G. W.
Killet's Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Tomlinson & Hayward

WHOLESALE & EXPT DRUGGISTS
Allen & Hanburys
Allen, S., & Son
Allison, Johnson & Forster, Ld.
Baiss Bros
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Davies, Gibbins & Co.
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Ferris & Co. | Graf, F.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Kemp, Wm., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co
Lofthouse & Saltmer
London Essence Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clark & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Taylor & Colledge
Willows, Francis, Butler & Ayscough Thompson
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
Beaufoy & Co.
Bowen & McKechnie
Burrough, J.
Clark, J.
Coleman & Co., Lim.
French Hygienic Society
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway's Wine Co., Lim.
Millar, A., & Co. (Orange)
Phillips, G., & Co.
Robinson, B. (Orange)
Smith, S., & Co., Lim. (Orange)
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.,
Symons, J., & Co., Lim.
Wilcox & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

SIGNED

J. von Liebig

IN BLUE.

Is Manufactured on scientific principles from the finest cattle reared upon the richest pastures of the world.

For over thirty years the Standard Extract of Beef, it invariably pleases.

Quantities of £5 worth and upwards supplied carriage paid by

CORNEILLE DAVID & CO.

4 Fenchurch Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

OREZZA.

This remarkably fine Tonic Mineral Water issues from a spring 1,968 f t above sea level at Orezza, in the Island of Corsica, is bottled at the spring, a d is certified to be absolutely free from microbes.

It was known and used in France during the last century, but came prominently under the notic of the Medical Profession in that country in the year 1853 through a report published by the Academ of Medicine of Paris of an analysis by Dr. Poggiale, a renowned Professor of Chemistry, confirmed y Mons. Ossian Henri and by numerous physicians and chemists.

Since then the water has been extensively used in France and her Colonies and in Egypt and So h America, as well as in Spain and other European countries, and is considered to be the best of all Min l Waters in cases of Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, and all diseases arising from impoverishment of e blood, and has been found of the utmost value in Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, and affections of the Liver d Spleen caused by residence in tropical climates, and in Debility after long illness, and in Intermittent Fe r.

It is certified to contain :—

IRON, Carbonate and Protoxide.	**MAGNESIUM, Carbonate.**	**POTASSIUM, Chloride.**
SODIUM, Carbonate.	**CALCIUM, Carbonate.**	**SODIUM, Chloride.**

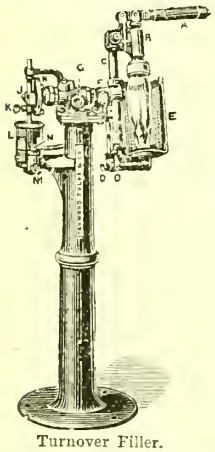
Traces of Manganese and Arsenious Acid, and has sufficient "free" Carbonic Acid to cause it to effervesce on being poured into a tumbler.

It is the most palatable and digestible of all strong ferruginous waters, and with the addition of a li e Lime Juice or Lemon Syrup makes a pleasant table beverage.

Wholesale Orders for France and her Colonies to be sent to :—3 RUE ROSSINI, PARIS,
And Orders for all other Countries to be sent to

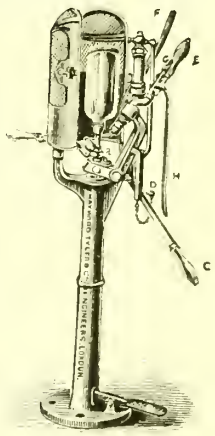
MARK WHITWILL, SON & JUDGE,
6 ST. HELEN'S PLACE, LONDON.

BOTTLING MACHINES



Turnover Filler.

[5]



Syphon Filler.

HAYWARD-TYLER & CO.
Whitecross St., LONDON, E.C.

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

TONIC WINE AND APPETISE

Fixed Retail Price:
3/3 per Bottle. **1/9** per Half Bo .

The LANCET, May 28, 18 :
"Of undoubted Tonic value

St. Raphaël Quinquina has average Daily Sale of 15,000 Litres.

Wholesale Agents:

BOWEN & McKECHNI ,
CROSS STREET, FINSBURY, E.C

3 factories for

CO_2

THE CARBONIC ACID GAS CO.

LEA BRIDGE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON.

POLLARD STREET EAST, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

SKINNERBURN ROAD, LOW ELSWICK, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BEAUFOY'S ACETIC ACID

30 per cent., 33 per cent. Brit. Pharm. 1898, and all strengths up to Glacial.

PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

Established 1730. **SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.** Establish 1730.

Do You Make Your Own Mineral Waters

If NOT you should, for a great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using our simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters. Write for List.

RENTAL TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE VOLCANIC AERATION CO., 203 Great College Street, LONDON, N.W

PHARMACEUTICAL SUGAR

This Sugar, guaranteed to be Pure Cane Sucrose, dry, and absolutely free from blue (Saccharum Purificatum B.P.), was introduced in 1880 at the suggestion of Dr. Charles Symes, and has since given every satisfaction to an increasing number of pharmacists. It is supplied in any quantity, small or large, and costs but little more than ordinary household sugar.

Macfies

Sugar.

MACFIE & SONS, LIVERPOOL

Sole Wholesale Agents for Chemists and Druggists—
EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, LONDON. EVANS & SONS (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

Kronthal

WATERS.

Absolutely Natural! Every bottle filled at the Kronthal Springs.

Sole Importers—SCHWEPPES LTD.

Messrs. SCHWEPPES LTD. have pleasure in notifying the general public that they have secured the SOLE AGENCY for the importation of Kronthal Waters into the United Kingdom.

After full enquiry and numerous experiments, Messrs. SCHWEPPES LTD. are of the opinion that the Kronthal Natural Mineral Waters are unsurpassed by any other Waters imported, for use as follows, viz. :—

Kronthal

BLUE LABEL.

A Delicious Table Water.

May be drunk plain, and especially adapted for blending with WINES and SPIRITS, LEMON SQUASHES, FRUIT ESSENCES, CHAMPAGNE and other Cups.

Kronthal

RED LABEL.

A most Palatable, Highly Mineralised Water.

Most valuable in cases of Gout and Stone.

Effects the Elimination of Uric Acid from the Blood.

Laboratory experiments prove that Kronthal (Red Label) is a distinct solvent of Uric Acid and Gouty deposit.

KRONTHAL (Red Label) DISSOLVES SIX TIMES AS MUCH URIC ACID as pure Distilled Water.

RED LABEL ACTS AS A VERY MILD APERIENT.

Kronthal

GREEN LABEL.

An Exceptional Iron Water.

Invaluable in Cases of Anæmia and Chlorosis.

Contains Iron in a very valuable, because easily assimilable form.

Its administration secures the same improvement in bloodless conditions as the well-known Blaud Pill, used so largely by the Medical Profession.

THE LANCET says:—"Our analysis established the purity of these Waters."

For Price List and Particulars apply to THE SOLE IMPORTERS—

SCHWEPPES Ltd., LONDON, W.

Export Enquiries—KRONTHAL COMPANY, Ltd., 53, Berners Street, London, W.

Idris Royal Table Waters.

9 GOLD MEDALS.

Sample Case Free to Chemists.

IDRIS & Co., Ltd.

Purveyors to The Queen,

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, & SOUTHAMPTON.

BARNETT & FOSTER

MANUFACTURERS.

The "COMPACT"

CONTINUOUS ACTION

Soda-Water Machine

For use with the Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.

ecially designed for use ere space is an object, d for those having a ge retail trade, such as emists, Hospitals, Res- irateurs, Hotel Pro- etors, &c. They are dy for work imme- tely, require no fixing, d produce Aerated ters of the very highest ality at a minimum of cost.

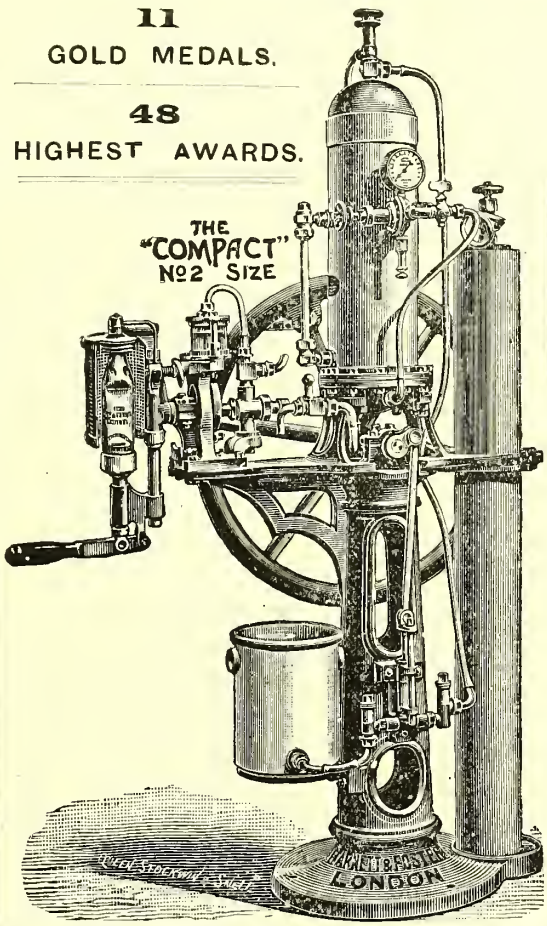
e guarantee to produce etter article with these n any other system pted for using the uefied Gas, and at a er pressure, thus ef- ting an immense saving bottles, and also re- ing risk of accidents.

NO DANGER.
NO MESS.
RFECTLY RELIABLE.

In use by ding Chemists in all parts of he United Kingdom.

11
GOLD MEDALS.

48
HIGHEST AWARDS.



No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by Power. Code word *Abbada.* **£60**

Two Fillers included.

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.

Ditto by Power, 1,200 dozen per day.

No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine. Code word *Abbafa.* **£48**

Two Fillers included.

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 350 dozen per day.

Ditto by Power, 700 dozen per day.

No. 3 Size, complete with Turnover or Syphon-filling Machine. Code word with Turnover, *Abbaga*; with Syphon-filler, *Abbaka.* **£33**

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 200 dozen per day.

Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling-machine on either of above (*add "s" to code word*), £2 2*s.* extra. If fitted with one Filling-machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of the

"Niagara" Bottle and the London-made Syphon

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

iagara Works, 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

CAUTION!

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division.

WILLIAM POWELL (trading as Goodall, Backhouse & Co.)

v.

MAY & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of February, 1899, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kekewich ordered that the Defendants their servants and agents be restrained until judgment in this Action or further order from in any manner using or applying the words "YORKSHIRE SAUCE" or "YORKSHIRE RELISH" as descriptive of or in connection with or in respect of any Sauce or Relish manufactured by them or not manufactured by the Plaintiff without clearly distinguishing such Sauce or Relish from the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff And from describing any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as "THE ORIGINAL YORKSHIRE" SAUCE OR RELISH and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid under labels or wrappers or enclosures or otherwise to be calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such Sauce or Relish is the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from selling or supplying any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid in response to orders for "YORKSHIRE RELISH" or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff and from in any manner aforesaid or in any other manner passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such Sauce or Relish as aforesaid as or for the Sauce or Relish of the Plaintiff.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1899.

J. Seymour Salaman,
65 & 66 Chancery Lane, London,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.,
Leeds, Yorkshire.

MILK IS DANGEROUS! UNLESS YOU STERILIZE IT.

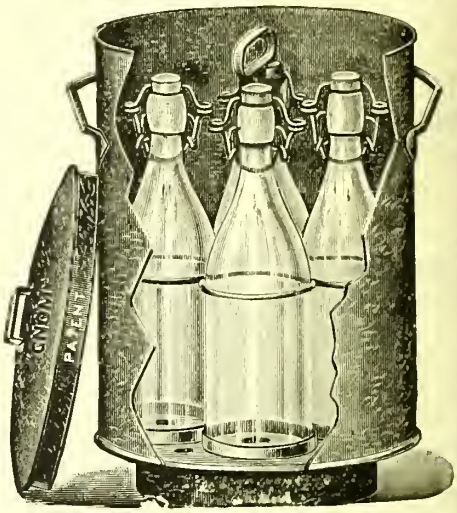
Every Household should Use

THE "GNOM" PATENT

Domestic Sterilizer

The great feature of this patent process of sterilization is that immediately the milk is placed in the bottle the stopper is closed—even during the sterilizing process—and must never be opened until the milk is required for use, thus rendering sterilization practically automatic. This is achieved by the patent stopper, the spring of which rises to release the pressure during sterilization, and automatically closes immediately the pressure is relieved.

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, and does not affect the GOODNESS or TASTE of the Milk.



Process so simple that anyone can carry it out. Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY OF

L. LUMLEY & CO., 1 America Square, **LONDON, E.C.**

HOOKER'S MILK WINE.

VILNAC Registered Trade Mark.

Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medical value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the caseïn or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system **without digestive effort.** Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a **powerful food stimulant** and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful **appetiser** and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, **4/6** and **2/6** per bottle, through any Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

THE MILK WINE CO., LTD.

9 Arundel Street, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

Specialities in CACHOUS.

Sensation Cachous.

The popular American variety. Exquisitely perfumed.

On $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Cards, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Glass-top Boxes, 7/- per gross.

$4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Screw-top Bottles, 2/9 per dozen, or 30/- (net) per gross.

Customers' own Name and matter put on the 4d. Bottles Free on orders of 1 gross and upwards.

The Royal Japanese Cachous.

A VERITABLE CACHOU DE LUXE.

Put up in beautifully-designed envelopes printed in colours, and packed in handsome $\frac{1}{2}$ gro-s Boxes. The Cachous have a distinct and delightful flavour, and cannot fail to become popular favourites.

In 2*d.* Packets. Price, 14/- per gross.

With FIRST ORDER for one gross, we send a Japanese Figure Free and a supply of Free Samples.

Japanese Pot Pourri Jars.

A novel antique Japanese Jar filled with delicious Pot Pourri. Created a sensation at the Chemists' Exhibition when exhibited.

Price,	Large Jars (retail 2/6)	...	...	1/6 each.
„	Medium Jars (retail 2 -)	...	...	1/3 „
„	Small Jars (retail 1/-) ...	...	...	8/- doz.

The *Chemist and Druggist* in issue August, 1898, says :—" The least covetous of persons might envy the possession of one of these jars."

POTTER & CLARKE, Wholesale Druggists, 60, 62, & 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

THE MOST ECONOMIC, CONVENIENT, & PORTABLE FORM OF SOUP.

LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES

(MULLIGATAWNY, GRAVY, JULIENNE, ETC.)

ONE 6D. SQUARE

WILL MAKE A PINT & A HALF OF STRONG NUTRITIOUS SOUP

Prepared by E. LAZENBY & SON, LTD 18, Trinity St., LONDON, S.E.

SOLD BY GROCERS, STORES, ETC.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH COOMBS'

MALTED FOOD

for Infants and Invalids.

AWARDS.

2

GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Leading Analysts.

See Drs. Goodfellow's and Granville H. Sharpe's Reports.

Bears a good profit, and is only supplied to those who agree to sell at full advertised prices.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

COOMBS' "EUREKA" AERATED FLOUR CO., LTD.

Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham, & 8 & 8a Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

SUMMER LINES

THE 20TH CENTURY BEVERAGE C.C.C. WHOLESOME DINNER WINE.

Concentrated Claret Cup 21/6 & 12 6 doz.

In Bottles 6 & 12 to Gallon. Dilute with Plain or Aërated Water for the immediate production of Excellent Claret Cup.

Wine Licence Required.

		GROSS	
"Health Salt"	=	25/=	4 oz. Tins with lever lids, handsomely labelled. Customer's name & address printed on 1 gross assorted free.
"Sulphur Salt"	=	30/=	
Lemon Crystals	=	36/=	2½ oz. direct squares customer's name and address printed on gross assorted, free.
Lime Juice Crystals		36/=	
Brown Boot Polish		36/=	3 oz. white glass bottle name on 1 gross, free.
Straw Hat Polish		21/=, 40/=	All Colours. Name on 1 gross assorted, free.
		DOZEN	
"P & O" Chutney		5/6, 10/=	½ lb. and 1 lb. bottles "The King of Sauces" for Hot & Cold Meats.
Salad Dressing Cream		8/=	Prepared with Double Cream.

Terms: NET CASH. Carriage Paid on £5 orders

BLEASDALE, LIMITED, YORK.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, LIMITED,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS, Erskine St., Hulme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C. „

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of the Trade to our new, beautifully enamelled 1-gross Tins for Sugar, Chocolate, and Gingerbread Worm Cakes. These are really a very attractive Tin, and we think will considerably help our friends to increase their sale for these goods. When next ordering please specify "1-Gross Enamelled Tin."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DR TIBBLES' Vi-Cocoa

"Undoubted Purity and Strength."—*Medical Magazine*

"In the front rank of really Valuable Foods."—*Lancet.*

PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID

FAVOURED BY THE HOMES AND HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BOVRIL

A Record Year.

During the past year, according to the report recently laid before the Shareholders at the General Meeting of Bovril, Limited, the sales of Bovril reached a figure eclipsing all previous returns. Chemists and others who keep adequately stocked will continue to reap the benefits accruing from this rapidly-increasing public support, the demand having been consistently maintained by the liberal advertising, which has been one of the features of the trade during the winter season.

BOVRIL, LIMITED, Food Specialists, 30 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT to CHEMISTS

A supply of Pure Water for Manufacturing Purposes is obtained from rain-water by using the

MAWSON CARBONIFEROUS SAND FILTER

THE GALOS FILTER WORKS, 137a Pilgrim Street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ARMOUR'S LABORATORY PRODUCTS.

NUTRIENT WINE OF BEEF PEPTONE.

In 8-oz. & 16-oz. Bottles.

An elegant and acceptable form of pre-digested food, with the stimulants of both beef and wine. The familiar and largely used preparations known as Beef, Wine, and Iron are of undoubted value as a tonic, but possessing only the stimulating properties of beef in addition to the wine, are therefore devoid of the very essential constituent which *Armour's Nutrient Wine* possesses—namely, nutrition.

Each pint bottle contains, in a pre-digested form, all the nourishment and stimulant of one pound of lean beef.

VIGORAL.

A Fluid Extract, prepared from **Armour's Solid Extract of Beef,** combined with pure Beef in Powdered form supplying nourishing and muscle-forming constituents, along with stimulating properties.

It is specially designed as a finely-seasoned, nourishing, and stimulating beverage, soluble in hot or cold water.

After a long bicycle ride or any physical exertion, nothing prepares the stomach so well for a solid meal as

A CUP OF VIGORAL.

Supplied in 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., & 16-oz. Glass Jars.

SUPPLIED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Full supplies of advertising matter, "Carriage Paid," on application to

ARMOUR & COMPANY (CHICAGO), LONDON, E.C.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has for over twenty years been endorsed and prescribed by Physicians in all parts of the world.

It is the STANDARD EMULSION, and can always be relied upon as being the MOST PERFECT, PERMANENT, and PALATABLE Emulsion in the market.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Scott's Emulsion does not separate, and keeps well in all climates.

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B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Decorated Tin Cartons of 2 and 4 lbs. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne—a Speciality. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all Effervescing Preparations Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets.

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TELEPHONE 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

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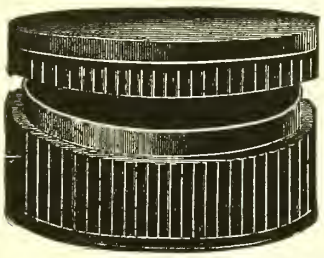

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"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

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"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS.

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended. To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

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Written by a Chemist and Druggist for Chemists and Druggists. Price 1/6; Post Free, 1/8.

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PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS.

A Book of Useful Recipes for the Drug Trade, collated chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist" and "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diaries," by PETER MACEWAN, Ph.C., F.C.S.

"No one is likely to delve in this mine of information without finding something approaching what he requires."—*Pharmaceutical Journal.* "A rich treasure-house of pharmaceutical wealth. The range of subjects is as wide as the manner of treatment is attractive. The professional pharmacist will find it invaluable."—*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*

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CHEAPER THAN PILLS & TABLETS, AND MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE.

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(Equivalent to 30 minims of the Fluid Extract.)

PALATINOIDS

EASY TO SWALLOW.

OF

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CERTAIN IN ACTION.

SOLD IN BULK.

7/6 per 1,000, ***Subject to usual Discount.***

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Manufacturing Chemists,

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Estab. 114 Years. Estab. 114 Years.

OLEO BUTTER COLORINE

TRADE MARK.

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Beware of imitations, and see that the capsule bears the above Trade Mark.

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FOR MAKING JUNKETS, CHEESE CAKES, CURDS AND WHEY, &c.

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JUNKET TABLETS.

Sold in Boxes, containing 2 dozen tubes. Each tube contains 20 tablets, sufficient to make 20 quarts of Junket. 7/6 per Box net.

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CRYSTALLIZED DRINKS.

Chemists' Style and Quality.

FACSIMILE OF BOTTLE.

Extracts from Trade Correspondence last Season.

"My customers prefer them to any other make on the market."

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"Your Fruit Juices have given great satisfaction among my customers."

"Have had a rapid sale and are greatly liked"

"We are hopeful of doing a much larger trade next season, as the quality of your article is excellent."

"The sale of your Fruit Juices is rapidly increasing. My customers prefer them to all others."

"I have been selling ——, but shall keep yours only in future."

42/- per Gross.

Half-gross Lots, Carriage Paid.

No Price printed on Labels.

Artistic Handbills Supplied. Sold by all Sundry Houses.

Samples, Terms, &c., on Application.

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BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE.

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(Filtered Bright).

Reputed Pint Square White Glass Stoppered Bottles	.. 3/9	per do
Do. Quart " " " "	.. 6/6	"
Do. do .. Green Glass " "	.. 5/9	"
Do. Pint Round Bottles	.. 3/6	"
Do. Quart " "	.. 5/9	"

Plain Labels if desired.

For 6 dozen Quarts in one delivery	6d. per doz. less
For 12 dozen Pints do do.	3d. "

IN BULK 1/6 PER GALLON (BOTTLES EXTRA).

Delivery free in London.

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Wholesale Confectioners. DOCKHEAD, S.E.

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MICROVOID TOILET SOAP.

This soap has been tested bacteriologically with good results. We have submitted it to careful analysis which has brought to light the antiseptic and disinfectant agent present which, as in many other cases is not rendered inert by the soap basis. The soap is pleasant to use, and lathers freely and economically. According to our test it is absolutely free from alkaline excess, and is therefore well adapted for sensitive skins. Its value is further enhanced since it possesses distinct germicidal action.

The Lancet, January 7, 1899.

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Sole Proprietors—

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'Kepler' Malt Extract.

EACH STEP in the manufacture of 'Kepler' Malt Extract is watched and controlled with the utmost scientific care. No inferior or mixed cereals are used, but only the finest selected winter-malted barley. The processes and the machinery employed are the outcome of years of special experience in the preparation of Malt Extract for dietetic use. These great advantages are fully recognized by physicians.

In small and large bottles, 20s. and 36s. per dozen.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., LONDON and SYDNEY.

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TRADE **"VASELINE"** MARK

	10-lb. tin	25-lb. tin	50-lb. tin	Half-Bbls.	Bbls.
White	9/3 per tin	22/- per tin	41/8 per tin		
Yellow	5/- ,,	11/8 ,,	21/6 ,,	45/6 per cwt.	40/- per cwt
Red	3/6 ,,	8/- ,,	13/4 ,,	28/- ,,	24/6 ,,
SECOND QUALITY.					
White	7/- per tin	15/- per tin	27/6 per tin	58/- per cwt.	52/6 per cwt
Yellow	3/3 ,,	7/3 ,,	13/4 ,,	24/6 ,,	21/6 ,,
Red	2/3 ,,	5/- ,,	9/- ,,	19/6 ,,	16/9 ,,

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"PEPSENCIA." A palatable digestive, containing both the rennet and peptic ferments; it may advantageously used for making junket and whey.

Supplied in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles at 21*s.* and 36*s.* per dozen.

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Supplied in 6-oz. and 12-oz. bottles at 24*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

"PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER." This powder when added to cows' milk, water an cream yields a food exactly like human milk.

Supplied in two sizes at 21*s.* and 40*s.* per dozen.

These prices are subject to B., W. & Co.'s terms.

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Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia—
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Just Published, price 12s. 6d. Seventeenth Edition.

SQUIRE'S
Companion to the British Pharmacopœia

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"At the end of each article there is a more detailed account of all the preparations and forms in whic the drug is used. Under this last heading is included a large amount of trustworthy information regardi numerous formulæ which is not readily obtainable from any other source."—*The British Medical Journa* March 18, 1899.

"The volume as a whole not only contains a vast amount of interest for prescribers and dispensers, b it also supplies innumerable references to sources of detailed information. It is obviously the outcome c care and knowledge, and consequently earns a position of authority."—*The Lancet*, March 24, 1899.

LONDON: J. & A. CHURCHILL, 7 Gt. Marlborough St., W

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscription, 10/- a Year, Post Free to any part of the World. Single Numbers 4d per copy Summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- each.

Prix d'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'Agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Taschenkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscricion: The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales, franco.

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Chief Offices: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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The Chemist and Druggist is the official organ of the following fourteen Pharmaceutical Societies and Associations in the British Empire:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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OUR NEXT ISSUE.

In addition to circulating to its unequalled list of subscribers at home and abroad, the next issue of The Chemist and Druggist will be sent to the best buyers of druggists' goods in Canada and the United States. The number will also contain a full report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the dinner of the members, besides being in itself of high interest to druggists everywhere. We commend this issue to advertisers as an excellent one for good announcements about their goods. Canada and the United States are alive to the importance of business relations with the Old Country, and we know of no better way of cementing the interest, so far as the drug-trade is concerned, than this annual American and Canadian issue of The Chemist and Druggist. The Publisher wishes us to say that he cannot guarantee insertion of displayed advertisements received after Tuesday next.

Summary.

Some more New Store-prices are printed on p. 752.

Inhalation of Ammonia has caused one death, drinking it another (p. 753).

Workhouse Contract-prices for medicines vary widely in Liverpool, it appears (p. 753).

The Council Election is bringing out some appealing circulars, which we note on p. 767.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association has had a successful year, and has celebrated the event at a dinner (p. 761).

The New Registers show that there are 35,057 medical practitioners registered in this country, and 4,966 dentists (p. 768).

This Week's Novelties are a bed-crutch, a fly-paper-spreading machine, collapsible tubes, and new tabloids (p. 763).

A Question of Discount on syphons supplied to "Camwal" has been decided against that company by Judge Edge (p. 773).

A Pharmacy Bill for the Transvaal has been drafted, the Cape Act being the groundwork. A new Bill for the Cape is coming into view (p. 757).

Syphons give trouble, as chemists who own some, and get manufacturers to fill them, are aware. A legal case dealing with the point is reported on p. 771.

Tr. Croci, which the Jamaica Customs authorities allege to be coloured 71 o.p. alcohol, has brought a drug-firm into court at Kingston, Jamaica (p. 774).

A Chemist's Assistant in China who bound himself down to a non-opposition policy in the East for twenty years, finds that it is legally binding (p. 770).

Portraits of Professor Whitla, Dr. George Watt, and Professor E. Schmidt, new honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society, are printed on p. 765.

A Dispute between husband and wife is, Mr. Commissioner Kerr says, not a good reason for refusal to pay commission for selling a business (p. 770).

Examination-fees continue to provide the luxuries which members of the Pharmaceutical Society enjoy, their own subscriptions being utterly inadequate (p. 769).

The Commencement of an important case, brought by the makers of Valentine's meat-juice against another Mr. Valentine who sells meat-extracts, is reported (p. 775).

"Sun-pictures" is no longer a good name for photographs, seeing that Dr. Russell takes good ones in the dark. He told the Royal Institution all about it last week (p. 761).

A Dull Market this week, with camphor, saffron, oil of star-anise, and menthol on the up-grade. Quinine is cheaper in second-hands, but the makers have not changed their price (p. 782).

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill is making progress in Committee, and the question of warranty, which is to have so important a bearing on the drug-trade, has been reached (p. 787).

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council wishes pharmacists and druggists to be included in the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill. It has also given the Assistants' Association notice to quit (p. 759).

Does N_2O_3 Exist? That was one of the interesting questions discussed at the Chemical Society last week. The programme included a paper on the preparation of phenolic compounds, such as are now being given for phthisis (p. 760).

"Truth" has taken up the question of unqualified dispensers in doctors' surgeries, and condemns the custom in an admirable article, which we reprint (p. 779). Our contemporary also returns to the company-pharmacy matter (p. 769)

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill.

At a meeting of the Great Yarmouth Chemists' Association, held at the Angel Hotel on May 4, the President (Mr. W. S. Poll) started a discussion on the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, condemning it in a stirring speech. He was ably followed by Messrs. Shearman, Woodcock, Pechey, and Ebbage, and the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted:—

That this Association resolves to most strenuously oppose the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill of 1899, and to do all in its power to prevent the same becoming law.

Strike at Phosphorus-works.

The furnacemen employed at Messrs. Albright & Wilson's Phosphorus-works, Oldbury, came out on strike on May 4, in consequence of the employers enforcing a reduction of about 22 per cent. in wages. It is anticipated that the whole of the workpeople will be affected.

A Dishonest Apprentice.

George Bevison (17), chemist's apprentice, was charged at the North London Police Court on Saturday with stealing several sums of money received over the counter on that day. Mr. George Frederick Barrett, chemist, said he was the general manager of Lewis & Burrows (Limited), whose chief office is at 22 and 24 Great Portland Street. One of their shops is at 92 Green Lanes. The prisoner was an apprentice there, and in consequence of various suspicious circumstances his honesty was tested. The duty of the prisoner was to give a receipt for all money taken, and to enter each amount on a patent slip Three ladies were got to go into the shop separately and make purchases, but in neither case did the prisoner do the writing mentioned, and his cash in the till did not balance with what was known to have been taken. Mrs. Mary Jordan paid the prisoner 2*s.* 2*d.* for a box of pills and a bottle of saline; Mrs. Theresa Clements spent 6*s.* on soap and perfume; and Mrs. Annie Walker paid the prisoner 2*s.* 8*d.* for a sponge and some scent. When Mr. Barrett examined the till and the checks he found no trace of the cash or records, and the prisoner denied having sold the articles. When he was confronted by the ladies named he admitted his default, but said it was his first offence. By the Magistrate: The prisoner had been apprenticed only seven months. In answer to the Magistrate the accused said he had been drinking that (Saturday) morning, and, consequently, got muddled. Mr. Fordham: A lad like you drinking in the morning? The prisoner: Yes. Mr. Fordham: How long have you been drinking this way? The prisoner: Not long; I was a teetotaler until quite recently. Mr. Fordham: Do you plead guilty to this charge? The prisoner: Yes; I cannot do otherwise. But I hardly knew what I was about. Mr. Fordham said he would not deal with the prisoner now, but would remand him for a week and see the father at the end of that time.

Store-prices.

The following are alterations in the price-list for May of the Civil Service Supply Association:—

Advanced.—Mariana wine, from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; Howards' sulphate of quinine, from 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per ⅛ oz., 5½*d.* to 6*d.* per ¼ oz., 10½*d.* to 11½*d.* per ½ oz., 1*s.* 7*d* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per 1 oz.

Reduced.—Jeyes' universal purifier, from 10*d.* to 9*d.* per bottle; sulphonal tabloids, from 1*s.* to 8½*d.* per bottle.

Added.—Albazene antiseptic dentifrice, 9½*d.* per box; Ludine hair-wash, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.* per bottle; Jeyes' senalia soap, 1*s.* 8½*d.* per box; Jeyes' tooth-soap, 4½*d.* per tablet; Jeyes' sanitary powder, 8½*d.* per tin.

Ads. on Bathing-machines.

At a meeting of the Blackpool Town Council on May 3, a recommendation of the Watch Committee was considered regarding the practice of displaying patent-medicine and other advertisements on bathing-machines. The committee urged that these advertisements should be discontinued and not permitted in future. Alderman Fish, who supported the action of the committee, said they did not want to make the shore into a huge advertisement-station. The bathing-machine licences were only 2*s.* 6*d.* each, but the price for the advertisements placed upon them by pill-manufacturers and others was so large that the bathing was a gain. After considerable discussion, the committee's recommendation was confirmed.

A Bovine Customer.

On May 4 an inquiring bullock made its way into the shop of Mr. Pater, chemist and druggist, Market Square, Retford. It walked round the counter, upsetting and breaking a number of glass cases, and its weight was too great for the floor-boards, which gave way in several places. It was some time before the butcher's man contrived to get his charge out, and the proceedings attracted a large crowd of sightseers.

The Advertisers' Exhibition.

This first venture closed at Niagara Hall on Saturday evening. That it was a success was shown by the enthusiastic gathering the night before, when Mr. S. H. Benson, the organiser of the exhibition, presided over a smoking-concert, at which a number of well-known advertisers were present, as well as advertisers' caterers. An excellent programme was submitted (the annexed sketch is one of the items, but our reporter lost the poem), and in the course of the evening Mr. Brett Plummer, the lightning cartoonist, sketched the heads of the people, including Mr. Benson's, which was well received. Recitations, songs, and other musical selections were given, and the fun was kept up until 11 o'clock.

Drug-contracts.

The Birmingham Board of Guardians have accepted the contracts of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., J. Richardson & Co., and Southall Brothers & Barclay for the supply of drugs to the workhouse infirmary for the year ending March 31, 1900; and of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Southall Brothers & Barclay, Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association, and Newton, Chambers & Co. for sundries for the same period.

Fires.

On May 7 an outbreak of fire occurred at the chemical-works of Messrs. Ellison & Mitchell, Kilnhurst. One of the stills which contained inflammable ingredients became ignited, but the prompt arrival of fire-engines from Mexborough, Swinton, and Kilnhurst, checked the growth of the flames, and the fire was completely subdued in about an hour. The damage done is said to be comparatively slight.

A fire broke out in the early morning of May 7, at the branch establishment of Messrs. Heaton & Son, chemists, at 46 Hebrew Road, Burnley, Lancs. The fire-brigade were summoned, and after nearly an hour's work the flames were extinguished, but not before the entire stock in the central rooms was destroyed, the remainder being rendered almost valueless. Damage to the amount of nearly 1,000*l.* has been done. The firm have secured as temporary premises a shop immediately opposite, where business is now transacted.

L.C.C. Chemists' Department.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday the Establishment Committee made the following recommendations in regard to the Chemists' Department:—"That Messrs. J. H. Coste, E. B. Pike, and J. W. H. Biggs, who have reached the top of the second class (200*l.*), be promoted to the lower division of the first class, at the commencing salary of 200*l.* a year. That Mr. W. E Cavanagh, who has reached the top of the third class (150*l.*), be promoted to the second class, at the commencing salary of 150*l.* a year. That Mr. T. Merry, who has reached the top of the fourth class (100*l.*), be promoted to the third class, at the commencing salary of 100*l.* a year." The recommendations were agreed to.

Tenders for Drugs.

An interesting discovery has been made, says the *Liverpool Daily Post*, by Mr. Allan, one of the new members of the West Derby Board of Guardians. The Board manages two workhouses—Mill Road and Walton—and in the two hospitals a large quantity of drugs is consumed. Mr. Allan has found that the cost of drugs to these two hospitals differs considerably, and a list of the discrepancies, as printed in the *Post*, is appended—

	Mill Road	Walton
Aconite	2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. ...	1*s.* 0*d.* per lb.
Asafetida	2*s.* 3*d.* „ ...	1*s.* 0*d.* „
Catechu	1*s.* 3*d.* „ ...	6*d.* „
Belladonna ...	8*d.* „ ...	1*s.* 2*d.* „
Camph. co.	6*d.* „ ...	1*s.* 8*d.* „
Cannab. ind. ...	8*d.* „ ...	2*s.* 11*d.* „
Ward's pills ...	1*s.* 0*d.* „ ...	6*s.* 0*d.* „
Croc. oil	2*s.* 0*d.* „ ...	1*s.* 3*d.* „
Marking-ink ...	4*s.* 1*d.* „ ...	10*s.* 0*d.* „
Prussæ acid.... ...	1*s.* 4*d.* „ ...	6*d.* „
Strychnegæ	9*d.* „ ...	2*s.* 6*d.* „
Colocynth. co. ...	3*s.* 5*d.* „ ...	10*s.* 0*d.* „
Ammoni co. ...	10*s.* 0*d.* „ ...	8*d.* „

An explanation of this singular disparity, adds the *Post* significantly, would no doubt interest the ratepayers. We presume the first six items are tinctures, the last two pills, and the two preceding them concentrated infusions.

Deaths from Ammonia.

Mrs. Ramscar, the wife of Alderman Ramscar, one of the oldest members of the Stockport Town Council, having purchased some ammonia with the intention of removing carpet-stains, accidentally inhaled the liquid, and, being in a weak state of health from bronchitis, it caused her death. Alderman Ramscar said at the inquest he was certain that his wife did not swallow any of the ammonia. A verdict of death from bronchitis accelerated by the accidental inhalation of ammonia was returned.

At Clayton-le-Moors, last week, a woman named Sarah Ann Sharples went into a neighbour's house, and while in a state of intoxication drank a quantity of ammonia and died.

Message-boy Killed in Stores.

At Hammersmith, on May 9, an inquest was held on a boy named Herbert Knight, aged 14 years, employed in the drug-department of the Kensington Stores. John Wyatt, pharmaceutical chemist, and manager of the drug-department, said deceased was his messenger, and had been there a fortnight. There was a shaft running through the drug-room to the refrigerating-room. It was not connected with any machinery in the drug-department, but simply passed through the room near the ceiling, and about 8 feet 6 inches from the floor. He had always cautioned the boy against playing with any machinery. He left him in the room to clean some bottles, and soon after was called and found him hanging from the shaft. When taken down he was dead. His theory was that the lad stood on the table and tried to throw the duster round the shaft to make a swing and was drawn up, the duster being found round his arm and round the shaft. The shaft was 12 inches round, and was going at 20 revolutions a minute. The medical evidence showed that the boy's head struck the roof and broke his neck, killing him instantaneously, and that he was dragged round and round, breaking his arm and thigh, fracturing his ribs and bones in the feet. The Factory Act Inspector said there had been no breach of the Factory Act in this case, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mischievous Burglars.

Burglars broke into the premises of Mr. J. Dowson, chemist, Market Place, Colne, on May 5, and, finding no goods of value to carry away, helped themselves largely to wine. They then poured chemicals into the wine-bottles, and emptied a cask of turpentine on to the floor.

Not in the Syndicate.

Messrs. Duck & Sons' Drug-stores, High Street Arcade, Cardiff, have exhibited notices in their establishment to the effect that a ring is being formed to raise the prices of several proprietary medicines. "We are," they say, "*bonâ-fide* cutters, and decline to join any syndicate to raise prices, neither will we allow manufacturers to arrange our profits. Every article is sold at the lowest possible price."

Merely Excited.

A Liverpool itinerant vendor of quack remedies, named Wardle, appeared before the Warrington Magistrates on May 6, charged with having been drunk and disorderly. It was stated that the defendant took up a position which had not been allotted to him in the Market Place, and proceeded to offer quack medicines for sale. A crowd gathered round him, causing an obstruction. Defendant, who stated that he was more excited than drunk, was fined 5*s.*

What the Doctor Did.

At Sunderland, on May 4, a man named John Menzies attempted to commit suicide by drinking a mixture of rat-poison and beer. He informed his landlady of what he had done, and she immediately sent for the police, who took the man in charge. Dr. Burns was summoned, and he brought into requisition the stomach pump. Unluckily the appliance was defective, but the doctor detached the tube, put it down the patient's throat, and sucked up the deadly compound out of the man's stomach. The poison contained a large quantity of phosphorus, and stifling fumes arose from the fluid during the operation, but the man's life was saved.

Not a Quack-doctor.

At Oldham Police Court, on May 8, an old man who possesses a wooden leg and a luxuriant crop of black hair, and who takes advantage of the latter possession to push the sale of an oleaginous hair-restorer in the market grounds of South-East Lancashire, was summoned for disorderly conduct. It appeared, from the statement of the market-inspector, that the defendant had been rated as a "quack-doctor" on the 5*s.* scale instead of the "1*d.* per foot" scale for hand sellers, and the defendant not only protested against it as an imposition, but he created a disturbance into the bargain. The Magistrates' Clerk contended that the defendant was justified in refusing to pay the amount of the rate. The corporation had no right to charge him 5*s.* The proper toll for the defendant to pay was 1*d.* per foot. It was illegal of the corporation to charge more, and they were liable to a penalty of 40*s.* and costs for over-charging. The inspector stated that the defendant told him that if he interfered it would be either a "gaol or an infirmary case," and eventually the Bench inflicted a fine of 5*s.* and costs on defendant.

The Varixia Case.

At the Central Criminal Court, on May 9, Hall Grigor described as a financial agent, was sentenced to ten months hard labour for obtaining money by false pretences. Amongst the many companies alleged to have been promoted by Grigor was one for the sale of "Varixia," stated to be a medicine for the cure of varicose veins. Particulars of the case appeared in our issue of April 29.

Serious Charges.

At Tynemouth Petty Sessions, on May 8, John Aureus Burt, described as a chemist, but whose name does not appear on the register, and Matthew Luke Reed, plumber, were brought up on remand, on a charge of having caused a noxious drug to be taken by a young woman named Davison, with intent to procure miscarriage. The solicitor for the prosecution stated

that since the accused were apprehended (see *C. & D.*, April 9, page 661) certain facts had come to his knowledge, and he expected to be able to prove, when the case came on for hearing, that defendant Burt used an instrument in addition to certain pills, and the charge against Burt was altered to that effect. With regard to Reed the charge against him would be that he did unlawfully procure the instrument, or caused it to be used. He asked for a further remand, so that he might communicate with the Treasury, with a view to proceeding with the evidence at the next hearing. Prisoners were remanded for a week.

At Salisbury Petty Sessions on May 2, W. H. Miles, a chemist's assistant, employed by Messrs. Read & Orchard, chemists and druggists, Salisbury, was charged with indecent behaviour. The prosecuting solicitor asked for a remand, intimating that he proposed preferring additional charges against the defendant. The case was accordingly adjourned for a week, bail being allowed.

Methylated Whisky.

At Bolton, on May 4, a hawker, named Thomas Parkinson, was fined 51*l.* and costs for selling methylated spirit for whisky. It transpired that the defendant had been previously convicted of similar offences and fined 51*l.* and 21*l.* The Magistrates characterised the defendant as incorrigible.

Mincing Lane Gymnasts.

A gymnastic display was given by the Orion Club, in aid of the London Commercial Sale-rooms Benevolent Fund, at the Orion Hall on Thursday of last week. It was a distinct success, the spacious quarters of the club being exceedingly well filled with appreciative spectators, chiefly from the staffs of well-known Mincing Lane houses, and a few of their lady friends. The programme was unique from a gymnast's point of view, comprising, as it did, tugs-of-war, boxing bouts, bayonet *v.* sabre encounters, Indian-club displays, and other athletic feats of a like nature. At the close of the first half of the programme, Mr. W. W. Green (Brookes & Green) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the members of the Orion, for their kindness in again favouring them with so magnificent a display. In 1897 they realised a profit of 80*l.* odd for the Benevolent Fund, and he believed the present display would yield as large a sum, perhaps rather larger [there will be at least 110*l.* profit, we have since learned] Mr. F. Graf was also thanked for his kind help in getting up the teams for the "tugs-of-war." Among other prominent men present from the Lane were Mr. French (French & Plucknett), Mr. Otto Ziegele (Ziegele, Schniedt & Co.), Mr. Tapscott (Brookes & Green), Mr. Duncan (Price, Hickman & Co.), Mr. Birdseye (Bowyer & Bartleet), Mr. Green (Horner & Son), Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Jones (Lewis & Peat), Mr. Moules (S. Figgis & Co.), Mr. Anderson (H. Kiver & Co.), Mr. Brain (Marshall & French), Mr. Perrin, Mr. L. French (French & Plucknett). Many of the above took part in the "tug-of-war," and Mr. A. R. Clarke (the Orient Company) was captain of the Spice team, and Mr. R. S. Woods (Geo. Roffey & Son, seed-merchants) kindly superintended the Corn Exchange team.

Great credit is due to Mr. Green for his untiring efforts to make the affair a financial success.

The Glass-bottle Trade Dispute.

At Barnsley, on May 4, Frank Matthewman, and sixty-nine others, glass-bottle makers, blowers, and pressers, in the employ of Messrs. Wood Brothers & Co., Borough Flint-glass Works, Barnsley, were sued under the Employers and Workmen Act to recover 10*s.* from each as damages for neglect of work. The Solicitor for the prosecution stated that the men had agreed to pay 5*s.* damage and costs, and to go back and work out their notices at the old hours, Messrs. Wood undertaking on their part to issue no fresh summonses. He asked that the summonses might be withdrawn. The Bench approved.

Oxygen-treatment.

The annual meeting of the Oxygen Home for the treatment of ulcers and wounds by oxygen gas was held on May 10 at 2 Fitzroy Square, W. Princess Louise, the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Burdett-Coutts, Lady Nottage, and Lady Fandel-Phillips were among those present. Sir Francis Osborne, the Hon. Secretary, read the annual report, from which it appears that since the home was opened, three years ago, 231 cases had been treated, and of these 172 had been cured. It is believed that the action of the oxygen is to turn the toxins or poisons secreted by certain micro-organisms into oxy-toxins, or antidotes, which, being absorbed, neutralise or destroy the action of the poisons.

Blackburn Endorses the Council Policy.

At a meeting of the Executive of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association held at Blackburn on Tuesday, it was resolved to obtain signatures to the memorial promoted by the Federation of Local Associations for presentation to the Pharmaceutical Council, and to return the memorial to Mr. Cowley. It was also decided to recommend the retiring candidates for re-election to the Council, inasmuch as they endorsed their policy.

Cricket.

Bolland C.C. *v.* Hewlett's C.C.—Played on May 6 at W. Green, Tottenham. Won by Hewlett's, after a keen struggle by 50 to 45.

Melbourne C.C. (Spiers & Pond, Limited) *v.* Stevenson Howell's C.C.—Played at Champion Hill on Saturday, May 6. Result—Melbourne, 40; Stevenson & Howell, 53.

Davy Hill's C.C. *v.* Willows C.C.—Played at Brockley, May 6. Scores—W.C.C., 49; D.H.C.C., 108. For the winners, E. Dellar scored 31 not out, and T. Sibley 22.

Burgoyne's C.C. played City Mills (Howard & Sons) C.C. at Wadham Lodge ground, Walthamstow, on May 6. Result—Burgoyne's, 60; Howards', 36. Burghes was the scorer for Burgoyne's, and Rule batted well for Howards'.

Allenbury's C.C. *v.* Johnsen & Jörgensen C.C.—Played at Willesden on May 6. Allenbury's, helped by a fine innings of 49, contributed by F. C. Hanbury, compiled a total of 1[illegible]. The J. & J.'s score attained 79. In this A. Burrows made [illegible] not out. Mr. Extras was credited with 17 and 16 in the two innings respectively, which shows that the fielders had hardly acquired the full use of their fingers.

An Overdose of Morphia.

At Exeter, on May 9, an inquest was held into the circumstances of the death of Frank Binks Wakefield, who died at his lodgings on May 7. Deceased was a stockkeeper in the employ of Messrs. Milton & Son, chemists, High Street, Exeter, and William Henry Odgers, who is an assistant in the same establishment, deposed that on the day preceding his death deceased told him that he was suffering from toothache. He took a quantity of morphia, remarking, "I'll all right, old man; it's only the maximum ½ gr. dose." Deceased appeared to be better afterwards, but at night witness went to deceased's room and found two bottles on the mantelshelf, one containing toothache-tincture, and the other a morphine mixture. Deceased told witness he had taken the same dose as in the morning and went to bed. Next day witness called in Dr. Mortimer and Dr. Harris, but deceased died the same night. Latterly he had been in the habit of taking morphia and chlorodyne, but never showed any suicidal tendencies. Dr. Mortimer said he found deceased suffering from morphia-poisoning. He applied all the appropriate remedies but without avail. Death was undoubtedly due to morphia-poisoning, but deceased must have taken a good deal more than ½ gr. Mr. Milton, deceased's employer, said he should like to mention that he had no previous knowledge that deceased took drugs from the store, or that he was in the habit of taking morphia. Deceased was stockkeeper, and as such it would be impossible to keep the things from him. Deceased had been in the office of his brother, a surgeon in London, and had a greater knowledge of drugs than most assistants. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Mr. Park's Candidature for the Council.

The committee of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association met on May 10 and passed the following resolution:—"This meeting desires to express the fullest confidence in the conduct of Mr. C. J. Park as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, to the duties

wh office he has devoted much time and application. He is i omplete sympathy with all efforts made to maintain anc trengthen the position of pharmacy throughout the cou ry, and to secure the sale and dispensing of medicines in t hands of qualified persons only. It is therefore hoped tha e will receive the cordial support of the trade at the fort oming election. As he is the only representative on the ouncil from the West of England, it is thought that sho l also be an additional reason for returning him, as oth wise a large section of the country will be virtually unr resented."

The Sequahs in Court.

C Tuesday one Sequah appeared at the Newton Abbot Pol Court (Devon) to answer a charge of causing an obs ction at Kingsteignton, and, pleading not guilty, con cted a vigorous defence, with the result that he got off.

C Wednesday, W. H. Rowe, of Rowe's Nest, 23 Brixton Hil who was said to be known to the public as Sequah, was harged at the Southwark Police Court with having ass ted one Thomas Pacey. The assault was stated to hav been committed in the smoke-room of the York Hotel, Wa loo Road, on May 2. The plaintiff, who is a music-hall gent, had summoned Rowe in the Southwark County Cou that morning for 11*l.* 10*s.*, and had obtained judgment, the udge making some uncomplimentary remarks at the sam time in reference to the defendant. Mr. Pacey said tha hen he was in the smoke-room of the hotel Rowe ent d, and without any provocation exclaimed, "There's the oundrel, the liar, the gaolbird." He then threw the con nts of a glass over him, and followed this up by striking him n the side of the face.

M Harry Villiers, a comedian, said that besides calling com ainant a gaolbird and liar defendant denounced him as a usic-carrier.

M Paul Taylor: Is that a term of reproach?

V ness (smiling): I think so. I believe it means that a ma ives by carrying his wife's music-bag. (Laughter.)

M Paul Taylor said he was convinced that a serious ass t was committed, and he ordered defendant to pay a fine t 3*l.* and 23*s.* costs.

Irish News.

Loc newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Drug-traveller's Suicide.

A inquest was held at Belfast last week on the body of a ma named Lincoln, who committed suicide by shooting him lf on the Albert Quay. From a sample-case and order-boo found in deceased's possession he appears to have been a t veller for a firm of chemists of Boston (Mass.). The poli are still investigating the case.

Waking Up the Guardians.

A the meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians last wee a letter was received from Messrs. Clarke & Co., Bel st, the union drug-contractors, stating that they had no ernative but to take legal proceedings to recover the am nt due to their firm by the Guardians. No action was tak in the matter.

Explanations Wanted.

T Local Government Board have written to the London-der Poor-law Guardians asking for an explanation as to wh he tender of Messrs. Samuel Bell, chemists, for medical anc urgical appliances at 10 per cent. reduction had been acc ted, although better terms were offered by other firms. A ly has been sent that it was considered desirable for ma reasons to deal with a local firm rather than with a con actor at a distance. The Clerk said that in some of the ispensaries there were a large number of trusses utterly use s, which had remained on hand since the contract wa given to a firm outside the city. By dealing with a con actor who was on the spot this loss would be avoided.

The Local Government Board have also written in like strain to the Mountmellick Poor-law Guardians. In this case they asked to be supplied with the tenders. The tenders were forwarded to the L G.B., but no explanation was given, as the Board responsible for the acceptance referred to was not now in existence.

Guardians' Deliberations.

At the meeting of the Belfast Guardians, on May 9, a discussion arose on the medicines to be included in the list for which tenders are to be invited. Dr. McDonnell objected to the inclusion of cod-liver oil and malt-extract, and said that a substitute for the latter could easily be prepared by the doctors from other medicines. Miss Colnell, one of the lady Guardians, said that many patients, particularly consumptives, could not take cod-liver oil, and this was the reason malt-extract was included. Finally, the list was adopted, *minus* the articles to which Dr. McDonnell took exception. The question of the salary of an analyst to examine the drugs supplied to the workhouse and the different dispensaries of the union gave rise to some discussion. The committee reported in favour of 50*l.*, but some Guardians thought a competent man could be got to do the work for less than 30*l.* a year. The Chairman said they should not make themselves ridiculous; they had been so long enough. They must get an analyst if they wanted to secure the Treasury grant for medicines, and when they got an analyst they must pay him a reasonable sum for his work. It was decided to give the analyst 50*l.*, and advertisements were ordered to be issued on the subject.

The Lisburn Board of Guardians on May 9 decided to advertise for an analyst for drugs at a salary of 20*l.* per annum.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Stealing from a Chemist.

At Motherwell Police Court, on May 2, Mary McCallum, and Christina McCallum, her sister, were convicted of having, on April 22, stolen a number of toilet-articles from the counter of a chemist's shop at Flemington. They were each fined 2*l.*, with the option of twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Practical Botany.

The students of the Glasgow and West of Scotland School of Pharmacy, with their Principal (Mr. Barrie), went at 6 o'clock last Friday morning to study botany in the Botanic Gardens. This was the first of a series of early-morning visits, for which special facilities have been granted by the curator.

Students Study Gas-making.

On May 6 the students of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, accompanied by Mr. John Lothian (Principal), visited the gasworks at Paisley. The party was conducted over the works by Mr. G. Airth, and the various processes in connection with the manufacture and purification of coal-gas ably demonstrated. Oil-gas is also manufactured here by special plant, the oil being sprayed on to iron plates, which have been heated to a high temperature by means of producer-gas. The gas so produced is freed from undecomposed vapours and used to enrich the coal-gas. The party was afterwards photographed by Mr. W. Airth.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting of this Association was held in Robert Gordon's College on May 9, Mr. Charles Simpson (President) in the chair. The prizes in connection with the evening-classes at the School of Pharmacy, Gordon's College, were distributed. Dr. Ogilvie, Principal of the College, and Messrs. Ellis and Watt, pharmacy teachers, were present. The Chairman, before presenting the prizes, said the Association had resolved to establish a school of pharmacy, and it was a fortunate circumstance that it had been attached to such an important institution as Gordon's College. It was very

gratifying to find that so many students had passed the qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society since the school was established in October last. Much of this success was due to the excellent teaching of Mr. Ellis, but it was also due in great measure to the solid foundation laid during apprenticeship in attending the science and art department of the College. Messrs. Johnston, Clark, and Giles also complimented Dr. Ogilvie on the success of the pharmaceutical department. Dr. Ogilvie thanked the Chairman for his references to his connection with Gordon's College—a connection extending over twenty-seven years. He was very pleased with the success of the pharmaceutical department, and said there was already need for increased accommodation, which would be given. Mr. Ellis had proved himself a capable teacher, but the success of the school was expected, being connected with Gordon's College. The following is the prize-list:—

Practical Chemistry.—George Watson, 1; James Halkett, 2; William Ritchie Robb, 3.

Theoretical Chemistry.—George Watson, 1; James Birnie, 2.

Botany.—James Halkett, 1; George Nicol, 2.

Materia Medica.—George Nicol and James Birnie, 1 and 2 (equal).

French News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

"La Société Générale de Publicité Pharmaceutique" is the name of a company recently formed in Paris for the purpose of advertising, in any form, pharmaceutical preparations, patent medicines, mineral waters, and similar articles. The share-capital is 200,000f. (8 000*l*.), and M. J. Wucher, the founder, gives the company the rights of a periodical called "Bulletin Médical de l'Hygiène," in consideration of which he takes 65 per cent. of the profits.

French Assistants.—A committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to deal with the regulation of hours of labour in factories, &c., is at present sitting, and the Syndicate of French Pharmacists' Assistants is to ask it to make the legal maximum day's work in pharmacies twelve hours. It was proposed to call a meeting of pharmacists in business and assistants to discuss the question, but the President of the Syndicate, M. Jocelyn Robert, opposed this because it had been tried before and the employers would not attend. An idea is also on foot to obtain a special diploma for assistants who, either from want of time or money, do not intend to qualify as pharmaciens.

An Interesting Point of Law was decided by the Civil Tribunal at Pontoise recently. The case turned on the sale of a pharmacy at Le Raincy (a suburb of Paris) which a M. Simon sold three years ago to a M. Constantin for 27,000f. (1,080*l*.). In November last the latter disposed of the pharmacy, at a profit of 240*l*, to a M. and Mme. Ducarre, who constituted themselves Ducarre & Co.; but Simon stepped in and asked to have the sale of the business cancelled, as well as that between him and Constantin; hence the lawsuit. The Judge decided that the transaction between the plaintiff (Simon) and Constantin held good. The question was then raised as to whether M. and Mme. Ducarre could legally purchase the pharmacy jointly, although the husband is a qualified pharmacien. The Court decided in the negative, on the ground that the Law of Germinal Year XI. requires the proprietor of a pharmacy to be a qualified man, and the absolute owner of the business.

French Military Pharmacists.—A recent issue of the *Journal Officiel* contains the following statement:—"Assistant military pharmacists engage to serve in the army for at least six years from the date of their nomination, until they reach the grade of assistant pharmacist-major, second class. Prior to their appointment they receive 1 000f. (40*l*.) per year (this period may vary from one to three years, according to the aspirant's previous studies before becoming a student of the military health service). The student's fees at a school of pharmacy are paid by the War Office, but, if he fails to obtain the grade of 'assistant-major,' they have to be reimbursed, together with the amount of the annual stipend paid. As far as is practicable, the students can select one of the following towns—Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Lille, Montpellier, Nancy, and Toulouse—for residence; and under the superintendence of the head doctors at the military hospitals there, must assist in the pharmaceutical service as far as their studies at the School of Pharmacy permit. Students who hold the diploma of 'pharmacien de première classe' are at once sent to the school of military health service as 'pharmaciens stagiaires.'"

Science at the Salon.—There is no picture in the Salon this year specially distinguished in its relation to science or anything else. M. Azwiller exhibits an interesting and excellent picture entitled "L'industrie en Alsace." It shows the laboratory of a calico-printing works, an array of aniline dyes being prominent. The principal figure is a chemist, who is shown selecting dyes to match colours already printed. The artist has given great attention to detail, and the effect is distinctly pleasing as showing a phase of an important industry. A picture by M. Tapissier exhibits the consulting-room of a hospital, where a scar on a woman's back is being examined by a professor in presence of a number of doctors and students. It is principally interesting as being a group of portraits, typical of science at a French hospital. There is also a subject for a ceiling, showing a student reading in the foreground. In the centre Truth holds a mirror, while Literature, Art, and Science attend him. Error is shown disappearing behind a cloud, and two cherubs hold a scroll bearing the inscription "University of Paris." Several portraits of professors in their coloured university robes are attractive. In the sculpture gallery there is an excellent *bas-relief* by M. N. Grandmaison, typifying of electricity. The most prominent feature is that of a woman seated with an open book on her knees; before her are a kiln and a turbine. Three flying figures occupy the background, the centre one grasping sparks of electricity in one hand; dimly-seen thunderbolts complete an excellent setting.

French Pharmacy Students.—Profiting by a visit to Nancy recently I called on M. Schlagdenhauffen, the Director of the School of Pharmacy there. I found him, as on my former visits, busy in his laboratory. I had noticed a good deal of price-cutting at Nancy. I had also gathered the impression that the pharmacies were somewhat too numerous in the town. This M. Schlagdenhauffen confirmed, and added: "Of course it sounds very well to boast every year that we have so many pharmacy students on our books, and have issued so many diplomas, but, as a matter of fact, if we discontinued giving diplomas, say, for five years, I think it would be better for everyone." And, as our talk turned to "patents," he expressed large views on the matter. "Many patents," he said, "are really valuable, medicinally I mean (and he cited instances). In fact, he did not seem to share the widespread idea prevailing in France that the abolition of patents is all that is necessary to put pharmacy on a proper footing. There is an impression that as the second class pharmacists are to be abolished, the students from the smaller schools, which issued second-class certificates only, will come to the more important centres. This, by the way, particularly affects Nancy. If the Rheims and Besançon students all come to Nancy, it will probably triple the number of pharmacy students at the Lorrain University. The objection to the large towns comes principally, it appears, from parents in the smaller towns, who like to keep their sons under their eyes. M. Schlagdenhauffen agreed that that was so. "Doubtless," he said, "Nancy, like Paris and other cities, offers temptations to young men. You notice that building close by; that is a 'home' conducted by Catholic priests, where young fellows who study at the high schools at Nancy can live under certain restrictions and be looked after. There was some talk of a similar establishment for our university students, but I do not quite see where the money is to come from, nor what layman could very well conduct it, although it would be only doing what has been done for centuries in your great English university towns." But he intimated he did not believe in a "cotton-wool" system of bringing up young men. A lad who cannot resist the temptations of the *café*, the street, &c., has not the moral calibre necessary for a business or professional career. "If a student has the 'feu sacré du travail,' he will work; if not, he will shirk" is his theory. And if he works he will pass his examinations. That was what he was persistent on.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

T FAITH-CURE MAN.—The charge against Henry Tate, an nerican negro, for infringing the Cape Medical and Pha acy Act, was again gone into at Wynberg Police Court on ril 12 and 15, when further evidence of his practice was add d. Tate himself gave evidence, including this bit of auto ography:—

I n an American citizen and a graduate of the Western Rese e University Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, also the Akle Homœopathic College, also of Cleveland. I am also from the w School of Loraine County. I qualified as a doctor in 1850 nd have practised as a doctor in America, England, German West Coast of Africa, and Port-au-Prince, Hayti. In 1851 I wa ppointed surgeon during the American Civil War to the 25th ichigan Regiment, and have been in charge of the Marine Hos al, Ohio, in 1870–72, and the Municipal Homœopathic Hos al in Cleveland. I am the inventor of certain special med es—for instance, the "Lightning Liniment"—and am also kno as the "Woman's Friend."

Tate n the course of his evidence, produced a letter from Dr. thony which put a somewhat different complexion on their elations than that reflected by our last report. In the lette refusing to sign more death-certificates for Tate, Dr. Anth y remarked:—"Having been appointed a Justice of the ace for this district, I cannot conscientiously go on sign death-certificates for you. I do not consider you are lly qualified for the work that you are doing. Of cour, if I had time to attend the cases with you, or see them nce or twice, it would be different, but that is impossi e, as I am so busy. I think you could easily arrange with r. Eyre to sign death-certificates, or make one or two visit Defendant further said that he had practised in Engl d at Liverpool. His uncle there registered him Mr. Shaw aid there was no such thing as legal registration in Engl d. Anyone could practise as a doctor in England until ithin the last two years. The Magistrate: Is that a fact Mr. Shaw: That is so. The Magistrate: I never knew hat. [Counsel appears to have been mixed greatly on E lish medical law. It is, of course, impossible for anyo with qualifications such as Tate's to be registered in Engl d.—ED. *C. & D.*]. Tate was committed for trial.

CA PHARMACY BILL.—At the March meeting of the Cape edical Council a discussion took place on the Pharmacy ill, which was initiated by a communication from the armacy Board referring to the last Bill drafted by the vernment (*C. & D.*, July 2, 1898, page 8). In that draft e following clause occurs:—

Fo he purposes of this Act the word "shop" shall mean and i lude any place whereat drugs or chemicals other than those entioned in the 54th section of the said Act are sold in the o nary course of business, *but shall not be taken to include any rgery, dispensary, or other place whereat a medical practioner compounds, dispenses, or supplies drugs or chem ls in the ordinary course of practice.*

The armacy Board wishes to have the words in italics omitt . [The importance of this depends upon the fact that e 7th clause permits any medical practitioner, on paym t of the annual fees to the Pharmacy Board, "to pract generally as a chemist and druggist," but "not to dispe e medicines prescribed by any medical practitioner other an himself"; while the 8th clause requires "every shop urporting to be a chemist's shop to be conducted unde the constant and personal supervision of some registered hemist and druggist." It follows that doctors' shops migh e conducted by anybody.—ED. *C. & D.*] Dr. Beck, the I sident of the Medical Council, said, in respect to the P rmacy Board's suggestion, that the time had arrived when he two Boards should confer. Dr. Greathead said there as a difference between a doctor's dispensary and a chem 's shop: doctors did not sell hair-brushes. The Pharm cy Board also proposed the following addition to claus 15 (which is to compel all chemists and druggists to make p their medicines according to the British Pharmacopœ unless the medical practitioner otherwise directs):—

Pro ded that it shall be lawful for the Governor by proclamation, the joint advice of the Council and the Board, to autho e such alterations in the preparations mentioned therein as may be found necessary to meet the special climatic conditions of this colony.

The Pharmacy Board also wish that the proprietary-medicine labelling clause and the proposed poisons schedule should be omitted. It was agreed that copies of the Bill should be supplied to the members.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY.—A special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic was held at the Goldfields Hotel, Johannesburg, on Thursday, April 13, to consider the draft Pharmacy Bill which the Council had prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary. There was an excellent attendance, fully forty members being present. Mr. R. Butters, President of the Society, was in the chair, and gave a graphic account of the interview with Mr. Reitz, who at first commenced to take notes; but after they had shown him how absurd the Poisons Law was, Mr. Reitz tore up his notes, and said, "It is no use trying to tinker up the old law. We had better have a new one altogether." Mr. Butters concluded by stating that the State Secretary agreed that the Cape Act was a good basis to go upon, and the committee had, since the interview, thoroughly considered that Act and made several alterations. A member inquired whether the examination was to be in English or Dutch. The President replied that at present the examination at Pretoria could be held in any of four languages that the candidate liked — English, German, French, or Dutch—but he must also have a conversational knowledge of low Dutch. As regards newcomers, however, the Pharmacy Board would have to accept the diplomas of any recognised body of examiners. In answer to a further question, the President explained that it was only those who went up to be examined who required to know Dutch. Mr. Glaeser said that at present only about half a dozen simple questions were put in Dutch. The Secretary (Mr. A. S. Smith) then read the draft law, and the various clauses were discussed *seriatim*. The principal provisions are (1) that the Medical Board of the Z.A.R. shall cease to have anything to do with chemists and druggists, and their power will be vested in a body to be styled the "Pharmacy Board," which shall consist of five chemists and druggists, of whom one shall be nominated by the President, and four shall be elected by the chemists and druggists. (2) Candidates for examination must be 21 years of age, and have served as apprentice for three years to any regularly licensed chemist and druggist. (3) Any person holding a certificate or diploma of competency as a pharmaceutical chemist, or as a chemist and druggist, from any college, society, or board recognised by the Board, may be licensed without further examination. (4) Women are to be admitted. (5) Anyone using the name or title of chemist and druggist without being registered renders himself liable to certain penalties. (6) Poisons within the meaning of the Act may only be sold by a licensed apothecary, or chemist and druggist, or the indentured apprentice, or *bonâ-fide* paid assistant of such apothecary or chemist and druggist, special exceptions being made in favour of importers and general dealers, upon obtaining a certificate of recommendation from the Landrost. Several of the sections gave rise to discussion, but few material alterations were made. The adjustment of the schedules of poisons was left to the committee, who were heartily thanked for the energetic manner in which they had acted in the matter. At the close of the meeting the members of the committee present — viz., Messrs. Butters (President), H Trembath, E. J. Adcock, A. E. Adams, F. E. Turner, C. Martlen, F. W. Dukes, T. C. C. Glaeser (Pretoria), and the Hon. Secretary—sat to finish the schedule of poisons The Cape schedule (which closely resembles the British) was altered by taking chloroform, morphia and its salts, chloral hydrate and its preparations, and preparations of corrosive sublimate from Part II. and putting them into Part I., so that they will have to be signed for. Tartar emetic was, after some discussion, removed from Part I to Part II., chiefly because it is much required in veterinary practice. The reason for putting chloroform in Part I. was that burglars are using it rather freely in the Transvaal at present. It is confidently expected that the draft will soon become law, notwithstanding an acrimonious correspondence in the Johannesburg papers regarding the easy way in which some people have got through the present Pretoria examination.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for April, 1899, of which copies may be obtained from the Publisher at 6d. each.

Mr. Henry W. Sadler, a member of Pharmacy Board of New South Wales and a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, died suddenly on March 5. Mr. Sadler was a highly-respected pharmacist, and was 50 years of age. The *C.D.A.* prints his portrait.

The West Australian Pharmaceutical Council figure on page 124 of the April issue of the *C.D.A.* as a photographed group. At the annual meeting of the Society the Registrar (Mr. A. E. Webster) urged upon the members the desirability of having a Chemists' and Druggists' Association in West Australia, as there were many matters more suitable for such a body to deal with than for the Pharmaceutical Society, such, for instance, as the regulation of the notice which should be given to terminate an engagement between employer and employé.

Victorian Pharmacy.—The annual report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria states that during 1898 168 candidates entered for the Preliminary examination—the largest on record—and 75 passed. A total of 702 candidates have passed since 1880. For the Final examination 56 entered and 19 passed, or 32 per cent.—much below the average; 425 have entered for the examination since 1883, and 246, or nearly 58 per cent., have passed. Eighteen pharmaceutical chemists were added to the register during the year, the smallest number since the register commenced (except in 1897, when it was 13); 1 224 registrations have been made since the Pharmacy Act was established. Since 1879, 260 have been registered as having passed the Final, and 67 the Modified examination of Victoria; 140 under certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 under the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 14 qualified by foreign diplomas, and 119 by virtue of having been in business at or before the passing of the Pharmacy Act. The others registered before 1879 were mainly on the last-named qualification. The register at the end of 1898 contained 803 names, showing that 421 have been removed by death or for other reasons. The Preliminary examination has been under discussion, and it has been decided to add algebra as far as simple equations, and Euclid as far as the first book, to the examination, after January 1, 1900.

Reciprocity is not yet dead, and with the approach of intercolonial federation the hope of there being one pharmaceutical qualification covering the whole of Australasia is practically a certainty. The *C.D.A.* hints that one qualification may not be necessary, so long as there is one standard for registration. The apothecary (L.S.A.) may be found in the specialists' street, next door to the M.D. Lond.; both are good in the eye of the law, and the law does not mind at how great a height the M.D. looks down upon the L.S.A. So may it be in Australian pharmacy. We hope so. Those who think their certificate is the best naturally urge their standard as the only possible. They will have to give way, and with the others strike a happy medium for acceptance as the irreducible minimum, just as the General Medical Council of Great Britain was called into being to do. Speaking at the annual banquet of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales in Sydney on March 21, in giving the toast of the evening, Mr. Henry Thompson (S. Maw, Son & Thompson) showed how the lack of Australian federation strikes a stranger, by saying, "One thing had struck him in travelling about, and that was the remarkable fact that a man who was qualified to do business in one colony was not qualified in the others. He believed that there was reciprocity between some of the colonies, and he looked forward to the day when the man who was qualified in one colony would be qualified in all." This was received with hearty applause (note, in Sydney), yet the Victorian Board of Pharmacy put it on record in their annual report that "the Sydney Executive would seem to regard the question with indifference." Perhaps this is not astonishing, when we learn from the same report that "the chief difficulty in extending reciprocity lies in the absence of an adequate compulsory curriculum applicable to the whole of the Empire."

Colonial and Foreign News.

Wine-essences for Bulgaria.—In order to check the manufacture of adulterated wines, the Bulgarian Government have re-enforced an old law forbidding the importation of all flavouring-essences used for this purpose.

Ether for Servia.—The Servian Minister has noted that ether, including acetic ether, butyric ether, petroleum ether, and sulphuric ether, are not to be included in the tariff of 1893 under odourless and aromatic ether, but are to be entered in the general-duty tariff.

Not in it.—With regard to the rumoured amalgamation of patent-medicine businesses in America, alluded to in our issue of April 8, page 559, the Californian Fig-syrup Company, of San Francisco, state that they have not joined, nor are they likely to join, any such combination.

Atomic-weights Commission.—The members of the Commission of the German Chemical Society invite chemical societies and similar institutions of all countries to co-operate in a revision of atomic weights. The Society itself will be represented by Professor Dr. Wilhelm Fresenius and Dr. Jan Grueber.

Shorter Hours in New York.—Although the New York Legislature have passed the Bill imposing shorter hours for the drug-stores of New York City, a similar Bill, applicable to the whole State, was rejected on April 25. The former Bill is in the hands of Governor Roosevelt for signature, and he is expected to ride roughly over it.

Chigger in India.—Chigger, the disease of the feet produced by the parasite chigger (*Pulex penetrans*), is occupying the attention of the Bombay Government, who are taking steps to prevent its introduction into India. It is proposed to detain for treatment at Indian ports of arrival all cases found in Indian coolies returning from East Africa, where cases are rife.

The Bromo-seltzer Case.—Mr. Roland Molineux, the man charged in New York with poisoning a woman by selling per post a bottle labelled "Bromo-seltzer" which contained mercuric cyanide, and of which the woman took a dose and died, was discharged on Monday owing to the evidence being insufficient. Molineux was immediately re-arrested on the same charge.

The Monazite Deposits in Brazil, which Mr. John Gordon, of Rio Janeiro, has got a concession of from the Brazilian Government, contain thorium, 1·5 to 3 per cent.; yttrium, 1 to 3 per cent.; cerium, 62 to 70 per cent.; aluminium, 3 per cent.; iron, 2·5 to 5 per cent.; and lanthanum, 2·5 per cent. Mr. Gordon pays the Government $4·87 per ton for all that he exports.

Patents and Trade-marks in Cuba, &c.—The War Department at Washington has announced that patents and trade-marks in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will be issued on the same conditions as in the United States, and penalties for infringement will be the same. Right of property in patents and trade-marks secured in these islands under the Spanish laws will be respected.

Artificial Indigo in the United States.—The Board of Appraisers of New York, have recently decided a question in regard to the importation of Baeyer's artificial indigo. For many years there has been doubt as to how this should be classified, as indigo itself is free from duty while artificial dyes have to pay 30 per cent. duty. The New England Drysalters Club, New England, protested against artificial indigo being admitted duty free, and the Treasury Department in July last decided that it should pay 30 per cent. duty. This was only to give the importers the opportunity of getting the opinion of the Board of General Appraisers on the matter. The Board have gone thoroughly into it, and have taken expert opinion. Chemists agreed that it would be very difficult to tell the difference between artificial indigo and the best specimens of the natural product, while buyers and textile manufacturers testified that they could not tell the difference between articles dyed with the two things. In consequence, the Board of Appraisers have finally decided that artificial indigo shall be admitted duty free.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 3 at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. R. J. Downes (President), in the chair; Messrs. Grindley (Treasurer), J. J. Bernard, Britain (Drogheda), Kelly, Michie, Ryan, Wells, Dr. Walsh, and Professor Tichborne.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

A letter from the Public Health Committee of the Corporation of Dublin enclosed the following report, which had been made to them by Sir Charles Cameron, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health and Executive Sanitary Officer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have read over the paper on the subject of poisons and their sale, by Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The subject is very important, but it is one which ought to be dealt with in a general, and not a local, Act. Mr. Downes's recommendations seem to be excellent ones. I think the only action which the committee could take in the matter is to express approval of the following recommendations of Mr. Downes, which approval might be communicated to the Premier for consideration, should any new legislation in reference to the sale of poisons be introduced.

I am, &c.,
C. A. C.

The recommendations referred to above are—

(*a*) That "wholesale dealing" should be defined as—(1) A sale to a person qualified to sell by retail; (2) a sale to a manufacturer for use in the process of his business; (3) a sale to public bodies who usually buy by contract.

(*b*) That the principles of qualification of the proprietor should not be departed from.

(*c*) That "poisonous substances," recognised to be poison, should be added to the Poison Schedule.

(*d*) That potent and seductive poisons in prescriptions should not be repeated, except to the special directions of the prescriber.

(*e*) That poisons may not be kept or sold in the shop or room in which groceries and excisable liquors are sold or kept, or in bottles in common use for the containing of beverages.

(*f*) That a legal as well as a moral obligation should rest on the public as to storing and distributing poisons.

A member asked what was the obligation on the public referred to in Clause *f*.

The PRESIDENT mentioned, as a case in point, that a man came to his establishment and, producing an ordinary whisky-bottle, asked to have a lotion consisting of sugar of lead and vinegar put into it. He (the President) declined to comply with that demand; upon which the man purchased some sugar of lead, which was supplied to him, properly labelled, and he also purchased a pint of vinegar, and then mixed them himself in the bottle. Such a person should be responsible legally for any accident which followed.

Mr. BERNARD: In some public dispensaries they give them lotions in whisky-bottles.

Mr. GRINDLEY: It is very hard to educate the public.

COMPLIANT COUNCILS.

Letters were received from the Clerks of the Coleraine and the Warrenpoint Urban District Councils intimating that the resolution as to company-pharmacy, which the Council of the Society had suggested, had been adopted by those bodies.

CERTIFICATED MICE.

A letter was received from a student asking for a new "Preliminary" certificate. He stated that he had put the one which he had received on passing the examination into a drawer, but mice got at it and ate a considerable part of it. (Laughter.)

The request of the writer was ordered to be complied with.

THE ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A letter was received from Mr. R. J. Savage, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, acknowledging the receipt of the last letter addressed to them by the Council, complaining of their assumption of the title "Irish Pharmacists' Association."

Mr. WELLS said instead of showing the Council any sort of courtesy the Association had sent them curt letters, and he did not think the Council could now do anything else than inform them that they could not any longer allow them to have the use of their rooms. The Association had applied to them for the use of their rooms, and they gave them with free fire, light, and attendance; and, so far as he knew, every member of the Council had been willing to help them. He was sorry this matter had not come before a general meeting of the Association, because he believed that some of its members were not in favour of the course that was being pursued. He moved: "That the Council with much regret withdraw the use of their rooms from the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association on account of the discourteous letters received from the President and Honorary Secretary of that Association in reference to the use by it of the title 'Irish Pharmacists' Association.'"

Mr. BERNARD said the Assistants' Association did not seem to grasp the extent of the injury that might result from a body which included unqualified persons amongst its members being allowed to assume the title in question. He did not go so far as Mr. Wells in thinking that the Association ought to be required to leave the Society's rooms, for he hoped that some method would be found of making it clear to them that they had no right to use the title. It was no doubt hard to approach them after the extraordinary letters they had written.

Dr. WALSH said he understood they complained of a letter sent to them from the Council which seemed to "command" them. At his request the correspondence between the Council and the Assistants' Association was read, and Dr Walsh then said he failed to see anything of an inflammatory character in the letters of the Council. He would now leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Council. A proof that the assumed title was misleading was to be found in the fact that an invoice for something done for the Assistants' Association had come to the Society.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded Mr. Wells's motion with great regret.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

THANKS.

On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by Professor TICHBORNE, thanks were voted to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for donations of copies of the "Guide to Preliminary Examinations," and of "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis."

THE COMPANIES (MEDICAL PROFESSION) BILL.

In connection with a report from the Law Committee,

On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by Mr. KELLY, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this Council approve of the principle embodied in the Bill entitled "The Companies (Medical Profession) Act, 1899," and urge that pharmacists and druggists be included, as a proper method of meeting the complaint of this Society that it is a scandal that persons unqualified and incriminated may open shop and transact the business and use the titles of pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, and druggist; and of fulfilling the promise of the Government that it would be dealt with as soon as it could be dealt with for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GROCERS' ASSISTANTS has recently formed a parliamentary committee for the purpose of strengthening its influence in the House of Commons. Mr. F. Foy has been elected chairman of the committee. It has been decided to compile a directory of grocers' assistants possessing votes in London.

PEARS' SOAP THE MOST PALATABLE.—A story is told by the chief mate of a merchant-steamer trading between some islands inhabited by semi-savages and Siam On one occasion he noticed that his cake of Pears' transparent soap used to miraculously disappear from his bathroom, but that when he used common yellow soap it would not be taken. Determined to solve the mystery he watched one day to see who the culprit was. He had not done so long, when, much to his astonishment, he saw one of the blackies deliberately pick up the cake of Pears' soap, smell it, and then eat it up with apparent relish.—(257/9).

Chemical Society.

LAST week's meeting was not fully attended, but was one of the most interesting meetings which have recently been held in Burlington House. There was a full front bench of Councillors who had come to hear, doubtless, that rare visitor, Professor H. B Dixon, of Manchester, who never fails to amuse, and does not come to London without something fresh. On this occasion he had three papers, and earnestly tried to give the gist of one only; that failing, tried to lump them, but the President insisted on having them one by one. The first was on the

Combustion of Carbon Bisulphide.

There is much difference of opinion as to when carbon bisulphide begins to burn. Professor Dixon and Mr. E J. Russell made a lot of experiments, passing the vapour through a tube surrounded by an oil-bath, and found that it does not ignite much below 232° C. Before it ignites the vapour phosphoresces beautifully. Carbon bisulphide is very stable, even when exploded with oxygen, for some remains in the mixture after that—the products of combustion being chiefly carbon monoxide and carbon oxysulphide, a brown and very sticky substance. There is no carbon deposited, but under certain conditions sulphur is.

The discussion was interesting. Professor Tilden began it by asking what is meant by "igniting-point." He thought that was chiefly a question of surface (with which Professor Dixon agreed) and oxygen. Mr. Vernon Harcourt remarked upon the exceeding difficulty there is in consuming sulphur, which passes through flame unchanged—a property also possessed by its low compounds. Dr Wynne said the late Mr. Rodgers had identified the brown sticky substance as O_2S_3, and Professor Smithells mentioned that carbon bisulphide in burning does not show the carbon spectrum. The President (Dr. T. E. Thorpe) is one of those who say that carbon is deposited when carbon bisulphide is exploded, and he gave chapter and verse for that by relating how, in attempting to get a supply of the C_2S_3 by keeping metallic sodium or potassium in carbon bisulphide, the method failed, because the metal became coated with the gummy substance. He therefore used a fluid alloy of sodium, hoping to expose fresh surface by shaking. The first time he shook the bisulphide it exploded, and his hand was severely burnt and coated with carbon, which he proved. "But you have no evidence that the carbon did not come from your skin," rejoined Professor Dixon, who next proceeded to answer the question,

Does N_2O_3 Exist?

Some say it does not. Professor Ramsay was the first to say so Professor Dixon and Mr J. D. Peterkin took the matter up on the classic lines—*i.e.*, by bringing together NO and NO_2, and noting the physical results. The experiments were laborious, and were graphically described by Professor Dixon, who concluded from the contraction which takes place that N_2O_3 is formed. Professor Ramsay congratulated him, and was followed by Professor Dewar, who described one of his vacuum experiments in which dry air was passed over an electric arc and down a tube 9 inches in diameter and 3 feet long. He observed that the surface of the tube showed a lovely phosphorescence, which he took to be due to ozone; tested and found no ozone there; but on cooling he obtained bluish liquid air, which on filtering was colourless because a bluish substance was left on the filter, and this he proved to be N_2O_3. Mr. Harcourt also pointed out that in removing nitrogen from air by sparking with oxygen the amount of oxygen required is always nearest that for N_2O_3. Professor Ramsay here explained that what he had doubted was the existence of N_2O_3 as a gas. They all knew that liquid N_2O_3 exists, but when it boils the gas produced, though yielding on analysis N_2 and O_3, may not contain the molecules N_2O_3. Professor Tilden thereupon remarked that Professor Dixon's experiments established the fact, to his mind, that in the products of dissociation of nitrogen trioxide N_2O_3 exists. "Exactly the point," said Professor Dixon, who then proceeded to show in a third paper that

When Carbon Burns

with the aid of oxygen it goes at once into carbon monoxide and although this gas may burn into carbon dioxide there always some monoxide left unburnt. He gave ample experimental proof of this, but the meeting did not quite realise the point until Professor Clowes had spoken in support of Professor Dixon had promised to take two minutes for the first paper, three for the second, and one for the third; but the long hand of the clock was half-way on its second round when the President thanked him.

Crystalline Glycollic Aldehyde.

Mr. H. J. H. Fenton, M.A, told the meeting that this substance is generally regarded as the first of the sugars. He makes it by heating oxymaleic acid, when it splits up into glycollic aldehyde and carbon dioxide, thus—

$$C_4H_4O_6 = C_2H_4O_2 + 2CO_2.$$

Mr. Fenton and Dr. H. Jackson have discovered how the aldehyde crystallises. Mr. Fenton showed some crystals, and in the most interesting way told the meeting how it is that molecular—*i.e.*, the solution when first made indicates double the molecular weight obtained from the combustion figures but on keeping a day or two the solution indicates but half showing that the double molecules have split into single. The aldehyde being quite pure, the authors were able to prove, for the first time, that, although it reduces Fehling's solution, it is optically inactive, and does not ferment. That it is "the first of the sugars." The President, in thanking Mr. Fenton, congratulated him on the fact that at the Council of the Royal Society that day he had been selected as a Fellow thereof.

Professor Ramsay next communicated a note by Professor Orme Masson and Mr. B. D. Steele on "The Blue Salts of Fehling's Solution and other Cupro-tartrates," which arose from an attempt to determine, by means of a coloured salt, the rate at which cathions and anions travel. The ion part of the affair was what the Fellows heard most of; but Dr. Thorne expressed his interest in the title, as it bore relation to some work which he and Dr. Luff have been doing (individually) on Fehling's solution in the hope of replacing the tartrate with citrate. The last paper read was by Mr. B. Schryver, D.Sc., Ph.D., of

The Wellcome Research Laboratory,

on "The Preparation of Acid Phenolic Salts of Dibasic Acids." Dr. Schryver described a new method for obtaining a series of products for pharmacentical use. It may be recalled that the employment of neutral phenolic salts of acids such as phenyl salicylate, or salol, $C_6H_4(OH).COO(C_6H_5)$ for internal antisepsis, was originally suggested by Nencki who conceived the idea that such a product would pass the stomach unchanged, but be hydrolysed in the alkaline contents of the intestines into phenol and salicylic acid. Dr. Schryver's paper described the preparation of a large stable series of compounds which remain unchanged in the presence of dilute acids, but are very readily hydrolysed by alkalis. These bodies are formed by the action of the sodium salt of a phenol on the anhydride of an organic dibasic acid, which bodies react on one another according to the following general equation:—

$$R\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}\right\rangle O + XONa = R\left\langle\begin{matrix}COOX\\COONa,\end{matrix}\right.$$

where R = residue of an organic dibasic acid, and X = a phenlyic group. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a chemically-inert liquid such as a hydrocarbon, xylene being in most cases used by preference, and the sodium salt is generally prepared by the direct action of metallic sodium on the phenol dissolved in the hydrocarbon. The free acid phenolic salt is obtained by the corresponding sodium salt prepared in this way by the direct action of dilute mineral acids. These substances, as stated, hydrolise extremely readily, even the sodium salt on simply boiling with water decomposing according to the equation—

$$R\left\langle\begin{matrix}COONa\\COOX\end{matrix}\right. + H_2O = R\left\langle\begin{matrix}COONa\\COOH\end{matrix}\right. + XONa,$$

and thus setting the phenol free. For this reason, phenols administered in this form can be very readily absorbed

th ystem. The following substances were prepared by this me od: —

Ph ol hydrogen camphorate, $COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO(C_6H_5)$; m.p. 00° C.

Th ol hydrogen succinate, $COOH.C_2H_4.COO(C_{10}H_{11})$; m.p. 21–122° C.

Th ol hydrogen camphorate, $COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO(C_{10}H_{14})$; m.p. 9° C.

Th ol hydrogen phthalate, $COOH.C_6H_4.COO(C_{10}H_{14})$; m.p. 33–135° C.

Gu col hydrogen succinate, $COOH.C_2H_4.COO.(C_6H_4OCH_5)$; n.p. 75° C.

Gu col hydrogen camphorate $COOH\ C_8H_{14}.COO(C_6H_4.OCH_5)$; n.p. 112° C.

Eu ol hydrogen camphorate, $COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO.(C_{10}H_{12}O)$; n.p. 115·5° C.

Ca crol hydrogen camphorate, $COOH.C_8H_{11}.COO(C_{10}H_{11})$; yrup.

β-N hthol hydrogen camphorate, $COOH\ C_8H_{14}.COO(C_{10}H_8)$; n.p. 120–121° C.

Sal hydrogen camphorate, $COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO(C_6H_4.COOC_6H_5)$ yrup.

p-B mophenol hydrogen camphorate,

$$COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO\ (C_6H_4Br);\ \text{m.p. } 110^\circ\ C.$$

2.4 bromophenol hydrogen camphorate,

$$COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO.(C_6H_3Br_2);\ \text{m.p. } 173^\circ\ C.$$

m-N rophenol hydrogen camphorate,

$$COOH.C_8H_{14}.COO.(C_6H_4.NO_2);$$

mmences to melt about 116° C.

N ther *o*-nitrophenol nor *p*-nitrophenol sodium salts rea with camphoric anhydride, nor do the sodium salts of 2 dibromophenol and 2.4.6 tribromophenol.

I Lapworth briefly commented on the paper, and the Pre lent announced the result of the ballot for the election of llows. No candidate was blackballed, and amongst tho elected were Mr. Peter Auchinachie, pharmaceutical che st; Dr. W. Collingridge, Sanitary Office, Port of London; Dr. C. Panting, Anerley; and Dr. S. B. Schryver, Well-con Research Laboratory.

Royal Institution.

ON riday, May 5, the discourse was given by Dr. W. J. RU ELL, F.R.S., on

CTURES PRODUCED ON PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES IN THE DARK.

H began by briefly outlining the process of taking a pho graph by the means of light, and said the pictures he was peaking about that evening were developed in just the san way, but the plate was impressed by other means than ligh There were two classes of bodies which possessed the pro rty of producing pictures in the dark on photographic pla , certain metals and alloys, and some organic substances. Speaking of the first group, the lecturer said it incl ed magnesium, cadmium, zinc, cobalt, nickel, antimony, tin, smuth, aluminium, and lead. Zinc was the most active, and ext to it magnesium, the action of the others being slig er. Dr. Russell said he generally used zinc. He took a pl e of that metal and having sand-papered the surface, pla d it in contact with a dry plate for half an hour, and at the d of that time, on developing the plate, an image of the nc was found to have been impressed on the plate. Thi nethod was curious in forming a further test between cob and nickel, nickel impressing a plate much sooner than cob under similar conditions. Brass varied in its action on t plate according to the proportion of zinc present, a hig percentage of the latter in the alloy causing the plate to b impressed sooner.

T second class of bodies were the terpenes, with turpentine s a type. Bergamot and lavender oils were active owi to the presence of terpenes, and among other active subs nces were powdered cinnamon, coffee, tea, wines, bra y, and linseed and olive oils. Mineral oils were inactive. Pict es were shown on the screen of the impressions given by J u de Cologne, a section of spruce and deal, and from a piec of old mahogany. Butterflies' wings and peacocks' feat rs gave images, there being in these cases a difference between the optical and pigmental colours. Printers' ink was very active owing to the presence of linseed oil, but the ink used by different newspapers varied very much. A slide was projected on the screen, which showed side by side impressions made by three pieces of newspapers, the one showing most distinctly being from the *Westminster Gazette*, the subject of the piece of that paper shown being an advertisement of Elliman's Royal Embrocation. The action, the lecturer has found, takes place through gelatin, celluloid, goldbeaters' skin, guttapercha tissue, and albumenised paper, and among the substances which were opaque to it were paraffin-wax and writing-ink. The property possessed by writing ink was retained even when the writing has almost faded away with age.

Fifty years ago Moser, when experimenting with similar properties of metals, propounded a theory of "dark-light," but the lecturer said from experiments he had made it was due to peroxide of hydrogen. The set of metals found to be active seemed at first sight a job lot, but they are just the metals which cause the formation of peroxide of hydrogen, and terpenes it was well known produced peroxide of hydrogen by oxidation in moist air. Dr. Russell then exhibited slides showing the action of peroxide of hydrogen which took place even when very dilute solutions were used. Blotting-paper wetted with a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen and dried was still active. Such sheets were used by the lecturer, as well as slabs of plaster of Paris made by mixing the plaster with a weak solution of peroxide of hydrogen. The clue to this action of peroxide of hydrogen was given by an endeavour to prevent zinc acting on a plate by coating the zinc with copal varnish; it did not prevent action, but much increased it, and led him to suspect the oxidation of the turpentine of the varnish.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on May 3 at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. J. A. Poole (President) in the chair. The report detailed the year's work, most of which has appeared in the *C. & D.* One important and hitherto unrecorded subject was the institution of classes at Mason University College. At the request of Mr. John Barclay, Professor Hillhouse attended a recent meeting of the Council of the Association, and went to considerable trouble to show the advantages which the student of pharmacy would reap by attending systematic teaching of the kind obtainable at that college. He also gave an outline of how the college could meet the requirements of students at fees within the compass of their means, provided the Senate felt justified in taking up the matter. The Council appointed a sub-committee, consisting of the President and Messrs. A. Southall, J. Barclay, and F. J. Gibson, to deal with the matter, and negotiations are now in progress with a sub-committee of the Senate. The idea is to have in Birmingham a school like that which exists in Bloomsbury Square. The report announced an increase in members since October last. The financial statement showed a small surplus.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Jarvis seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried, after some remarks from Mr. Thompson, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. John Barclay.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

of the Association followed the meeting. Mr. Poole presided, and among the guests were Dr. Martin Young, Dr. Felix Vinrace, and Dr. Leadham Green.

After dinner, Dr. Leadham Green proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," which, he said, with its branches throughout the country, performed a most useful and valuable work, both scientifically and socially.

Dr. Paul, in responding, claimed for the Pharmaceutical Society that it had lifted the practice of pharmacy out of the bog into which it descended when its legitimate practitioners (the old apothecaries) abandoned it to become medical men. Pharmacy at that time sank into a slough of despond, and became the prey of a very miscellaneous group of persons, and out of that the Society succeeded in

lifting it. In 1868, as the result of an unfortunate compromise, the recognised qualification, which had previously been voluntary, was reduced to the Society's standard for an assistant, and from that time there had been a considerable retrogression in the position of those engaged in the practice of pharmacy. One of the most striking instances of that retrogression was afforded by the decision of the House of Lords, when twenty years ago some half-dozen learned lords came to the strange conclusion that as a company could not be qualified they might practise pharmacy without a qualification. That extraordinary decision ought to have been fought at the time—(hear, hear)—by appealing for an amended Bill. It lay at the door of the Pharmaceutical Society—not the institution located in London, but the Society consisting of some thousands of men throughout the country—that they had neglected to assert their rights and define their position. The Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Lords was most ridiculous, and must be fought by the whole of the trade.

Mr. A. Southall also replied, saying he had now only about a fortnight to live as a member of the Council, and it was sad to have to make this last speech. Now that the Pharmaceutical Society was becoming so strong—it was half as powerful again as it was before the present President came into power—surely they ought to be able to do something. The Bill now before the House of Lords had been talked of a good deal throughout the country, but since its first reading they had heard nothing about it Possibly the Lord Chancellor had heard a good deal of what chemists had had to say, and had not thought it wise to bring the Bill forward for a second reading. At present the Pharmaceutical Society were satisfied with being prepared to fight the Bill when it came before the House of Commons, if it ever reached there. Some of their friends thought they ought to fight it in the Lords, but the Council were pretty unanimous that it would not be wise to do that. In the House of Commons they had friends and a good deal of power, and when the Bill arrived in that House they would surely be able to defeat it. Gladstone gave them credit, when the Pharmaceutical Conference visited him at Hawarden, of being troublesome and persistent people; personally, he hoped they would always be entitled to be so described.

Mr. J. Spilsbury proposed "The Medical and Dental Professions," for which Dr. Felix Vinrace replied. In the course of his speech he said these professions very closely approached that of the pharmacist, so much so that it was difficult to define the line of demarcation between them. In the course of his speech he alluded to the allegations of secret commission being paid by chemists to medical men. Medical men, he said, were often asked whether they could recommend any particular chemist. He approached this subject reluctantly, since the medical profession had to some extent been challenged by the London Chamber of Commerce. In prescribing an important and powerful remedy, he said, a doctor did not feel that his responsibility had completely ended when his patient left his consulting-room with the prescription. It was always a source of satisfaction for him to know that the patient would fall into the hands of a chemist in whom the utmost confidence could be placed, and, happily, the vast majority of the pharmaceutical chemists were men of that description. (Applause.)

Mr. Elliott, L.D.S., also acknowledged the toast. Mr. G. E. Perry proposed "Kindred Associations," which was coupled with the name of Mr. Cox, who represented the Assistants' Society.

Home-made Marmalade is a side-line which Mr. S. Ell, chemist, Dunster, cultivates apparently with success. In his handbill about it he says: "I save no trouble or expense to procure a genuine article that is pure, wholesome, and delicious, and the result has been that I have had more orders for it than I could supply."

The *Practitioner's* view of commissions to medical men is a trifle severe. "There are black sheep in every fold," says our contemporary, "and if there are among us professional abortion-mongers and men who—for a consideration—will write false certificates, it may be taken for granted that there are some who are not above taking a commission."

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication.

When "no claim" is mentioned in the subjoined abstracts, it implies "no claim for the exclusive use of the word" in inverted commas.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 26, 1899.)

"Crystallose" (no claim for "Crystal"); for a food substance. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Gesellschaft, Radebeul. 216,424.

"Mutase"; for food preparations. Chemische Fabriken von Weiler-ter-Meer, Uerdingen-on-Rhine. 216,619.

"Matrolactene"; for food substances. H. E. Hewens, Ipswich, N., clerk. 217,660.

"Wincarnis"; for an alcoholic beverage. Coleman & Co. (Limited), Norwich. 216,748.

"Dinna Forget"; for perfumery and toilet articles. Ermic Company (Limited), Warrington. 221,411.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 3, 1899.)

"Kingfisher"; for acids and alkalis in Class 1. The Kingfisher Patent Lubrication Company, Leeds. 219,804.

"Mothaline" (no claim for "Moth"); for a vermin-destroyer. Thos. Pickin, Manchester. 216,323.

"Antiseptol"; for disinfectants. "Sublimoids"; for goods in Class 3. J. C. Arnfield, Stockport. 219,201, 219,202.

"Suetine" (no claim for "Suet"); for chemical substances and perfumery. Hugon & Co. (Limited), Pendleton, Manchester. 221,268, 221,269, 221,271.

"Alumnole" and "Dermatole" (no claim for "Alum" or "Derma"); for chemical substances. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a. Main. 215,948, 215,949.

"Vegeloids" (no claim for "Vege"); for chemical substances. G. R. White, Boston, U.S.A. 215,961.

"Paraform"; for chemicals. E. Schering, Berlin. 216,09

"Artose"; for pharmaceutical products. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldhof. 216,204.

"Ruborvitee"; for chemicals. C. Page, Sutton. 216,768.

"Stypticin" (no claim for "Styptic"); for goods in Class 3. E. Merck, Darmstadt. 216,872.

"Petrosulfol" (no claim for "Petro"); for chemical substances. G. Hell & Co., Troppau, Austrian Silesia. 219,129.

Combination of devices (the essential particular), representing two labels with portraits and facsimile signatures of "A. Sandron," the words "Sandronia" and other wording on each; for a medicine. Sandrons (Limited), Portland Place, W. 220,305, 220,306.

Device of a bombshell (the essential particular); for glycerin, medicinal and crude, glycerin soap-powder, and glycerin in Class 48. D. Thom, Domeier & Co. (Limited), Manchester. 221,104, 221,105, 221,106, 221,107.

Device (the essential particular) of the head of an axe for chemical substances. S. M. Frankenstein & Co., Dashwood House, E.C. 221,780.

"Veragraf"; for photographic apparatus. Fuerst Brothers, Philpot Lane, E.C. 216,091.

"Neurotone" (no claim is made for "Neuro"); for surgical instruments. F. G. Lloyd, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 215,738.

Combination of devices (the essential particular), representing the sun's rays striking across the globe, surrounded by the signs of the zodiac; for photographic papers. Cadett & Neal (Limited), Ashtead, Surrey. 221,223.

"Carnos"; for food substances. O. G. C. L. J. Overbeck, Grimsby. 218,200.

"Romanis" (no claim for "Roman"); for mineral and aerated waters. Administration de la Source Romaine, Ober-Ilbesheim. 213,742.

"Otium" (the essential particular); for a toilet preparation. The Otium Company, Bexley Heath. 221,191.

"Phœbine"; for toilet preparations. J. Stuart & Co., Baker Street, W. 221,416.

Novelties.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

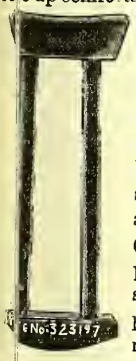
Messrs. T. Christy & Co., 25 Lime Street, E.C., ever on the look for things which will help retail chemists to make use of their abilities, now offer a series of collapsible tubes finished in enamel and artistic colours. A special feature of these is the printing, which is done on the tubes themselves. The effect is good, black especially showing up well on the plain metal. The tubes are made of pure tin, and may be had in six different transparent colours, five opaque colours, and in white or coloured enamels. Printing on them is done to any design. Those interested should ask Messrs. Christy for samples.

MINERAL WATERS IN "TABLOIDS."

Although they are not exactly new, we do not remember having reported upon the tabloids of artificial effervescent mineral-water salts which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. manufacture and send out in tubes of twenty-five. The tabloids differ from ordinary tabloids and from soloids in being flat discs. Each one contains a dose, or minimum dose, of the salts. They dissolve quickly and completely with evolution of carbonic-acid gas, which makes the solution more pleasant than it would otherwise be, and we have observed that if a few tabloids (*e.g.*, of Vichy salts) are dissolved in sufficient water in a soda-water bottle a sparkling water is obtained. The tabloids made represent Carlsbad, Kissingen, seltzer, and Vichy (Grand Grille Spring) waters, and Vichy salt with lithium. They retail at 1*s.* per tube.

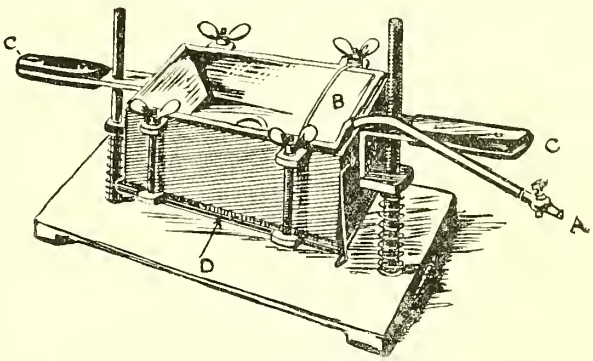
"ERENA" BED-CRUTCH.

One of the problems of the sick-room is how to get a patient to sit up comfortably without strain or fatigue. Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E., have, we think, solved the problem by the production of a pair of bed-crutches which fit comfortably beneath the arm-pits, give the patient excellent support, and allow him or her to move from one spot of the bed without assistance. The illustration shows what the crutches are like. They are well made and finished either plain (7*s.* 6*d.* per pair) or polished (17*s.* 6*d.* per pair). Messrs. Schutze & Co. offer to send a pair to a doctor or nurse on approval, and chemists are mentioned as the retailers.



STICKY FLY-PAPER MACHINE.

The making of sticky fly-papers is one of those things not provided for in the art of pharmacy. The composition is not a plaster, nor a cerate, nor a varnish. To spread it in the way that any of these is spread is possible, but provoking. Of course, every maker of these papers has his own way of spreading, and it is the best. Now we have another way brought under our notice by Mr. J. Wilson Dougal, Viewfield, Lithgow, N.B., which is represented in the accompanying sketch. It is the first model which we have examined—the rough diamond, as it were. It consists of a double metal box with handles (C), which moves up and down a pair of springed uprights. The upper box (B) is for holding and liquefying by heat the sticky composition. This part has a double bottom, and in the interspace a gas-jet (supplied by A) burns. The composition flows down through a hole in the centre of the box into the box below, which also has a perforated metal bottom covered on the outside by a piece of canvas. Setting the machine in operation, all that one has to do is to put pieces of parchmen below D, press down the handles, and the paper gets a coat of the composition, pieces of spring wire which abut at each end of the box press down the paper, as the box rises by the force of the springs on the uprights,



and one can go on coating papers as fast as they can be removed; 500 an hour is the figure that Mr. Dougal gives us and he says he can double that.

Trade Notes.

The Kent Ice and Soap Works (Limited) have opened at Gravesend a new factory for the manufacture of toilet-soaps and glycerin.

Messrs. Philip Josephs & Son, shop-fitters, Old Street E.C., are closing their establishment on Monday and Tuesday May 15 and 16, reopening it on Wednesday morning.

Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, have offered a prize of 200*l.* for a coloured design suitable for a calendar for 1900. The competition closes on June 1.

Messrs Neale & Wilkinson, of 32 St. Mary Axe, foreign carriers, have compiled a pamphlet which should be very useful to firms who have occasion to send small or large parcels to foreign countries. It is quite easy, from this pamphlet, to ascertain promptly the cost of sending a parcel of any weight to the most out-of-the-way place in any part of the world, as well as to the best-known cities. We learn, for instance, that we can send a 20-lb. parcel to Manila for 10*s.*, to Wady Halfa for 13*s.*, to Jacksonville (Florida) for 9*s.* 3*d.*, to Paris for 2*s.* 5*d.* Necessary condition and instructions are also given.

Paragon Check-books.—The Lamson Paragon Supply Company (Limited), Queen Street, E.C., who are manufacturers of check books, type-ribbons, &c., on a large scale, are just now bringing their patent Paragon check-books under the notice of chemists, who do not make so much use of these at their counters as do many other traders. The peculiarity of the Paragon books is that in them the carbon-sheet is fixed into the book, instead of being laid in loose, as is the usual fashion. The carbon-sheet, which is stated to be non-perishable, has the further merit of being clean to handle, the unsightly smudging of the fingers being obviated. The company guarantee further that the sheets will not dry up, and will retain their full marking-properties for at least five years. With each 100 books is given a strong leatherette cover, into which each book is fixed by means of a strong steel catch, which has the tenacity of a rat-trap. On the front inside leaf of each cover is inserted a movable printed sheet, in which the amounts taken for each page of the book are recorded, and on the back inside leaf is a ready-reckoner, for the use of assistants. The covers, which are patented, are lent by the company, on condition that only Paragon check-books are used in them, and they promise to replace worn-out covers free of charge. The books are the best of the kind we have seen, and we think they would be useful to chemists, as a receipt for each purchase not only gives satisfaction to the customer, but is also an advertisement for the vendor

Personalities.

MR. CHARLES A. PRATT, chemist, has been unanimously elected an overseer of the poor by the Town Council of Saltash.

MR J. C. HEWLETT, F C.S., of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, has just returned from an extensive business-tour through South Africa. When in Matabeleland Mr. Hewlett was informed by the chemists at Bulawayo, &c., that he was the first wholesale druggist to visit Rhodesia.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. MARTYN & Co. will shortly open a drug-store at 34 Dalston Lane, N.E.

MR. EDWIN A. MORGAN, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a pharmacy in High Street, Royston.

MESSRS. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, E.C., have removed to larger premises at 67 Hatton Garden, E.C.

MESSRS. T. M. GRIFFITHS & Co., rouge-manufacturers, have removed from 1A Upper Charles Street, Goswell Road, to 52 Spencer Street, E.C.

MR. J. F. EDISBURY has retired from business, having sold his pharmacy at 3 High Street, Wrexham, to Messrs. Francis & Co., of the same town.

MR. A. FERNLEY has purchased from Messrs. Cotton & Co. (Limited) the Dalehall Pharmacy, Burslem, of which he has been for some time manager.

MR JOHN H APLIN, chemist and druggist, Trowbridge, has erected a new mineral-water factory, which is fitted up with the best and latest machinery.

MR. S. H. TOTTLE, of Liscard Road, Liscard, will shortly open as a branch the premises at 119 King Street, Egremont, Cheshire. [Corrected announcement]

MESSRS COOPER & STERN (LIMITED), Cockermouth, have purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. Reay, chemist and druggist, at 38 Rickergate, Carlisle.

MESSRS. BAINBRIDGE & POUND, chemists, of 60 Leather Lane, E.C., have transferred their business to Messrs. Vaughan's Drug-stores, No. 66 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. W. F. NOAK, chemist and druggist, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, has purchased the old-established business at 64 High Street, Bromsgrove, lately carried on by Mr. G. W. Widdowson.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & JOWETT (LIMITED), essence-distillers, Liverpool, have had their offices remodelled. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

MR. EDWARD TAYLOR, pharmaceutical chemist, Liverpool Road, N., has taken over the business at 12 Richmond Road, Westbourne Grove, W , which has been carried on for thirty-four years by Mr. James Barrett.

MR J. BEETHAM WILSON, who was for many years manager to Mr G Claridge Druce, pharmaceutical chemist, Oxford, has taken over the business at 95 High Street, Dorking, lately carried on by Messrs. Clift & Co.

MR. E. T. ADAMS, who for many years has been associated with Mr. Henry Miller in the management of the latter's old-established pharmacy at 53 King Street, St. Helier, Jersey, has now acquired the same, and will carry it on in future under his own name.

"COMMON-SENSE OF DOG-DOCTORING."—A revised edition of this practical treatise has just been issued by Spratts' Patent (Limited). Chapters on the dog as a household pet, the training of sporting dogs, and the management of greyhounds have been added. The other chapters deal with dog-diseases in a very sensible manner, and though Spratts' preparations are in a number of cases recommended as remedies, this is not invariably the case. The book is sold at 6*d.*, and, if it cannot be obtained from bookshops, the Publishers, Bermondsey, S E., will send a copy post-free for 8*d.*

Marriages.

BAMFORD—BENSON.—At Saint Andrew's Church, Georgetown, British Guiana, on April 8, by the Rev. W B Bitch M A , Harry Bamford, chemist, late of Staleybridge, England, to Flora Alexandra, only daughter of Mr. G. C. Benson, L Electrician, Georgetown.

FOSTER—PLUMPTON.—On May 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Collumpton, Murray Toogood Foster, M.P S , son of Joseph Foster, chemist and wine merchant, of Collumpton, to Emmie, daughter of Mr. P. Plumpton, of Collumpton.

TWEEN—EDWARDS.—On May 4, at Brentwood, Robert Chandler Tween, chemist, Bushey Heath, to Florence Louise Edwards, Brentwood.

Deaths.

FLÜCKIGER.—At Berne, on April 29, Esther Louise, widow of Professor F. A Flückiger. Aged 69. Mr. Flückiger had been in robust health, but caught a cold fortnight since, which induced bronchitis, and to this rapidly succumbed. She was buried on May 1. Mr. Flückiger leaves two sons (one of whom is in business London) and two daughters. The younger daughter married a few months ago to Dr O. Oesterle, assistant in Pharmaceutical Institute of Berne, the joint author with Professor Tschirch, of the "Anatomischer Atlas der Pharmacognosie und Nahrungsmittelkunde."

GIBB —On April 30, Mr. Ebenezer Gibb, New By, chemist and druggist. Aged 68.

HOVENDEN.—On May 2, at his residence, Avonmore, Stillorgan, Mr. Pierce Giles Hovenden, partner of the firm of Messrs. Hovenden & Orr, chemists and mineral-water manufacturers, Stephen's Green, Dublin. Aged 52.

HUXLEY.—On May 1, at Pembroke Dock, Mr. John Huxley, chemist and druggist, Whitchurch. Aged 81. The deceased gentleman commenced business at Whitchurch over half a century ago. For more than thirty years his shop was in High Street, and for twenty-one years he had an establishment in Clay Pit Street. He had been failing in health for the past eighteen months, and died at the residence of his daughter.

KER —On May 1, at Hulme, Mr. Abiah Ker, chemist and druggist. Aged 74.

KNEEN —On May 5, Frances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Francis Kneen, chemist and druggist, Anerley Road, S.E.

LAWRENCE.—On April 22, Mr. Edmund Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts, chemist and druggist. Aged 74 Mr. Lawrence was a native of the town, and had carried on business there for forty-seven years, succeeding to the establishment founded by his father. He had been in failing health for some time, and retired from active business two years ago.

SIMS-KING —On April 5, Mr. Thomas Sims-King, Berhamsted, chemist and druggist.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."—At the March meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland the members expressed a very high opinion of the useful of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

SUPPLYING COCAINE.—A Cape Town gentleman has written to the Medical Council, stating that his brother, aged 22 was being supplied by a firm of chemists with cocaine. The firm declined to discontinue the supply, the having a copy of the prescription. He appealed to the Council to interfere. The President thought that the matter was one for the Pharmacy Board, and that the chemist had not acted with due regard to the responsibility of his professional position. Dr. Hewat said this opened up the question as to whose property the prescription was—the patient's or the chemist's. The President thought the chemist had done wrong. It was resolved to reply sympathising with the writer. The letter was also referred to the Pharmacy Board.

Hon. MM.P.S.

Of the gentlemen who were elected honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain last week one of the best-known to retail druggists in the British Empire is William Whitla, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Queen's College, Belfast, the author of "Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics" and other text-books. Professor Whitla commenced the study of pharmacy in 1866, and matriculated at the Apothecaries' Hall, and although he afterwards graduated in medicine and became a busy practitioner, his keenness in

Professor Whitla.

the study of pharmacy and materia medica has never been blunted. His "Elements," first published in 1882, broke up entirely new ground, and rapidly became a recognised text-book. During his comparatively short professional career Professor Whitla has held so many positions of honour that it is difficult for those who have not met him to realise that he is so young a man. He has been an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and at the present time is examiner in materia medica and pharmacology at the Royal and Victoria Universities.

George Watt, C.I.E., M.B., C.M. (Glasgow), F.L.S., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, is the

Dr. George Watt.

author of a "Dictionary" thereof, which is sometimes confounded with Watts's dictionary. Watt is the Scotch form of Wats. Dr. George Watt is a Scotchman, and was educated professionally in Aberdeen and Glasgow, graduating at the latter university in 1873. He entered the Indian Medical Service, and his knowledge of botany marked him out for the line of work which he has been engaged upon since. When any exhibition of Indian economic products is to be made, Dr. George Watt is the man who gets it up. He has written special reports on many subjects; those that we recall as being classic were on ganja and opium. Dr. Watt is promoted from the "corresponding" class.

Ernst Schmidt, Ph.D., is the Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the Marburg University. It is reckoned to be the highest seat of pharmaceutical learning in the German Empire. Dr. Schmidt is an able man, a splendid teacher and infectious investigator. His pupils turn out a lot of work, much of it of a high character, and his own work

Professor E. Schmidt.

on the alkaloids is well known. He is responsible for the scopolamine controversy. If it is necessary that the Deutsche Apotheker Verein should have a Redwood, Dr. Ernst Schmidt is the man. He is Hofrath, an honour somewhat higher than J.P., and a little lower than Privy Councillor. Dr. Schmidt first learned of his new honour from the *C. & D.*

We hope to be able to give portraits of the other new honorary members in a future issue.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.*

Aikman, C. M. *Milk, its Nature and Composition.* $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$. Pp. 200. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Black.)

Dentists' Register for 1899. Pp. 244. $5 \times 9\frac{1}{8}$. 3*s.* 4*d.* (Spottiswoode & Co.)

Hutchinson, W. *Handbook of Grasses: British Species.* $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$. Pp. 92. Limp, 1*s.* (Sonnenschein.)

Medical Register for 1899. Printed and published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. Pp. 1756. $5 \times 9\frac{1}{8}$. 6*s.* (Spottiswoode & Co.)

Reychler, A. *Outlines of Physical Chemistry.* Trans. by John McCrae. 52 Illus. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 292. 4*s.* 6*d.* (Whittaker.)

Liquid Indigo to the value of 28 078*l.* (12,346,800 lbs.) was exported from Swatow, China, in 1898, as compared with 21,371*l.* (9 604 266 lbs.) in 1897.

The New Preliminary Examination will not come into force until after July, 1900. For all about the new subjects, see Dodd's "Guide to the Preliminary Examination," published at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., for 2*s.* 6*d.*; by post 2*s.* 9*d.*

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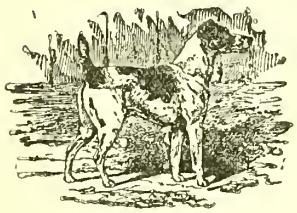

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Editorial Comment.

The Winter Session.

THE seven months of pharmaceutical meetings which closed last week mark a period of activity such as has rarely been recorded in the annals of British pharmacy. Apart from the meetings of the two Pharmaceutical Societies we have had to deal with meetings held by local bodies of chemists and druggists which have local bar-

on and name in the three kingdoms and principality. ere are more than forty, but these only have evi- nce of life. A few of the associations meet weekly, re fortnightly, and most monthly, or even more rarely, t they meet and talk, so that taking the talking at an erage of four *Times* columns per month per association, it kons up to about 1 200 pages of THE CHEMIST AND UGGIST during the session, and the national societies equal to a good 100 pages more. That is what would pen if every man's wisdom were reported in full. The t that less than 200 pages suffices shows that the 1 to 7 inciple holds good in inspiration as well as infusion; d, if the former should flow on in increasing volume xt session, the B.P. *liquor concentratus* strength may be eful for the journalistic manipulators to fall back on. e bright side of the matter is that chemists in business uld, after the hard day's work, be able, in the course of winter, to read and talk 200 pages of the reflections ich editors find good enough to give to the world at ge; therefore are we tempted when it is all over to look k to see what it has all been about.

The new British Pharmacopœia was a subject ready to d, but it did not catch on. Never has there been a new armacopœia so lightly discussed by provincial and ional associations. Bloomsbury Square left it severely ne, the North British Branch made more of it, and Irish Society devoted a night or two to it, as also did ociations at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, nchester, and Nottingham. Less than ten of the asso- tions thought the B.P. of sufficient interest to discuss. reover, we find that practical galenical and pharmaceuti- topics have been almost confined to these associations, the volume of work which has come from them is quite to the average. It is not, however, characteristic of the sion, which has been eminently one of political discussion. e beginning of the session gave little indication of what topic would be. First, there was a flash in the , brilliant no doubt, when Mr. Beecham's manager dressed Dewsbury chemists and Mr. Glyn-Jones replied, ereupon everybody talked of what each of these mpions had said on the philosophy and wicked- s of cutting. That did not go far, and was quite gotten when Mr. R. A. Robinson proposed that the rmaceutical Society should pass the poison recommenda- ns as regulations Poisons had been the starting-point at Square when Sir James Crichton Browne opened the sion, and the new Pharmacy Bill and prospective further islation suggested to Mr. Robinson that the Society uld get into the good graces of the Privy Council by king the recommendations legally binding. This gave ociations something to talk about; the wicked CHEMIST D DRUGGIST saw eye to eye with the Pharmaceutical ncil in the matter, and although there was much pro- cial growling, the poisons regulations came into force on uary 31. Meanwhile there had been a few ineffectual empts to push along the Belfast programme of the leration of Chemists' Associations, which had suggested t local associations should consider the whole question of pany-trading as it affects the legitimate interests of istered chemists, and the protection of the public safety ed at in the Pharmacy Acts; also that an effort should made to formulate some definite line of policy on which registered chemists should agree to act. It was the ntion of the Federation to collect the resolutions passed that matter, sort them, and send them to the Pharma- tical Council for consideration. This appeared to be too w a process for the chemists in a section of Lancashire erent from that in which the Secretary of the Federation resides. So Blackburn did the sorting in its own way, the rest of the pharmaceutical world wondered but acquiesced, with doubts as to the wisdom of the policy, which the Pharmaceutical Council calmly accepted. The result is deplored and recent history. Having said all that could be said on that subject, and looking round to see whom they might devour, some associations and individuals fell upon the *C. & D.*, which had not thought it likely that the Lord Chancellor would view things through the same telescope as Mr. Lord Gifford. It has been very pretty play, and we have enjoyed it, but there remains a Pharmacy Bill, drafted by the Lord Chancellor, to be got out of the way. That with its twin brother, the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill, and the poisons regulations are the net results of the winter session on the political side. Politics have almost ursurped the old papers and discussions in the last three months, but on the whole, as we have said, the technical side was not below the average, and there is also to be reckoned another direct product of the winter session of 1898–99—the social and trade influences which can be exerted by local associations. Nearly everyone has done something in the former line, Liverpool celebrating its jubilee, and a few—notably, Plymouth and Edinburgh—have attended to the local needs of their members in a way which should encourage others to pay more attention to such subjects as railway rates, medicine-stamp questions, apprentices, and tunes of that kind which brass bands do not play.

The Council Election.

THE following curious circular has been sent to members of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

TO THE ELECTORS,

It occurs to us that at the present juncture it would be nothing less than suicidal for the members of the Society to sacrifice their best interests to a mere desire for a change; and whilst we do not doubt for one moment that the introduction of new blood into the Council will have beneficial results, we think it behoves all earnest well-wishers of the Society to see that in the scramble for places we do not lose the invaluable services of some of the very champions of our cause.

Without, for an instant, presuming to dictate to our fellow-electors, we would respectfully, yet earnestly, urge them to record their votes in favour of

MICHAEL CARTEIGHE,
JOHN HARRISON,
C. J. PARK, and
RYMER YOUNG.

The non-election of any one of these would, at this time, be nothing less than a disaster.

(Signed) GEO. S. WOOLLEY, Manchester.
HARRY KEMP, Manchester.
R. L. GIFFORD, Blackburn.
JAS. F. EARDLEY, Sheffield.
CHAS. A. BOLTON, Nottingham.

It would be ungracious not to be grateful to the gentlemen who so kindly come forward "at the present juncture" to give their less-informed brethren the benefit of their advice. But perhaps the best proof of our thankfulness is to ask for more. Messrs. Woolley, Kemp, Gifford, Eardley, and Bolton use strong language. They have either said too much or not enough. To tell us that the defeat of Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Park, or Mr. Young would be "nothing less than a disaster" is to use words which it is prudent to reserve for special occasions. What if all the four should fall? The English language would be hardly adequate to such a calamity. It is only tantalising to tell us of the invaluable services which the candidates named have rendered; but what are they? The secret methods in which the Council has been doing its work of late years prevent our knowing the comparative merits of its individual

members, but these Manchester, Sheffield, and Nottingham sages would seem to have some means of knowing what is hidden from the rest of us. Mr. Carteighe's "invaluable services" are on record. We do not wish to depreciate them, but we may remark that they include his obstinate refusal in 1890, when he was advocating a Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, to admit to it any clause referring to companies and his persistent sneers at the Pharmacy Act of 1868. But,, putting him aside for the moment, what do we know of the Council-work of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Park, and Mr. Young? In what respect have they served us better than Mr. Bottle, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Southall? These three are also retiring members of Council who are candidates, and we do not know what is the principle of selection on which the first three are recommended and the other three ignored. What we know besides is that all the seven voted for the "Suggestions," and thereby gave us the measure of their statesmanship.

Mr. J. F. Harrington has issued an address to electors epitomising his views as follows:—Strenuous opposition to the Lord Chancellor's Bills. Promotion of legislation protecting the rights of registered persons. Improved organisation of the local-secretary system. He claims that as a purely retail chemist, with a considerable experience of both town and country business, he has some knowledge of the difficulties and necessities of the retail trade, and hopes that the fact of being a resident in London will operate in his favour, seeing that a large amount of Parliamentary and other detail work of an important character must be carried out by London members of Council. He has the requisite leisure, and would give full attention to committee-work. Plymouth chemists have passed a resolution in favour of Mr. Park, and Blackburn declares for the re-election of the retiring members.

The New Preliminary Examination.

The lengthy report which the Boards of Examiners submitted to the Pharmaceutical Council last week is a temperate deliverance, and shows evidence of Scotch caution; indeed, we believe we have to thank the Scotch Board of Examiners for insisting that the time has not arrived when the high standard of preliminary education required for the medical profession is necessary for pharmacy. This is wise in view of the facts that apprentices are somewhat difficult to get, and it is not required to pass the examination before apprenticeship. Permission to pass the examination in two portions is, however, likely to be a temporary though useful provision, because tutors and the recognised examining bodies encourage the passing of co-related subjects together, such as arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid, and Latin and French, and boys and girls of the higher grade leaving school have little difficulty in getting a "pass" in from eight to twelve subjects, including two languages and mathematics. But for some years the needs of those who have either made up their minds to enter pharmacy, or have entered it, without passing the Preliminary examination must be considered, and for such the bipartite plan is adequate allowance. There appears to be unnecessary alarm in one quarter that the acceptance of certificates recognised by Scotch Universities for matriculation as medical students means that candidates may in this way pass the subjects one at a time. A glance at the Educational numbers of the *C. & D.* would have assured our terror-stricken contemporary that nothing of the kind is possible. The Scotch Universities Commissioners are very particular about students passing the whole of the subjects of the Matriculation examination at one time; but they accept *pro tanto* the honours and higher-grade leaving certificates of the Scotch Education Department (which are equal to the Senior Locals of the English Universities), for the simple reason that the certificates are evidence that the holders are excellently educated. There is little fear of Scotch educationists favouring shoddy certificates, and, so far as the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination is concerned, it is important that the standard should be maintained, for although only about a tenth of the drug-trade of Great Britain is centred in Scotland, a fourth of those who enter the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination are Scotch. The figures for last month's examination are:—

Scotland	...	examined 114	passed 66,	or 57 per cent.
England and Wales	,,	315,	,, 143,	,, 45 ,,

The proportions were somewhat similar in January, when 245 English and Welsh students were examined and 103 (40 per cent.) passed, and 87 Scotch students were examined and 42 (48 per cent.) passed. As to the new examination, we may state that in the new edition of our "Preliminary Examination Guide" full particulars are given of the subjects, fees, and times of the principal examinations recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society. Although Mr Dodds has supplemented the old requirements by anticipation, he happens to have exactly hit in the "Guide" on what pharmacists and their pupils want to know.

Medical and Dental Registers.

We have received from Mr. Henry E. Allen, LL.B., B.A., Registrar of the General Medical Council, 299 Oxford Street, W., copies of the Medical and Dental Registers for 1899. The Medical Register contains, as a preface, tables setting forth membership present and past of the General Medical Council, and the meetings which have been held since the Council was instituted in 1858 During the forty years these meetings have occupied 446 days, or 6 8 days on an average per session. The year 1898 was, along with 1878 and 1887, peculiar in having three sessions in the year. The three sessions last year occupied in all eighteen days. This is the second longest record, the three sessions of 1887 having taken up twenty-two days. Besides the Council meetings last year there were six meetings of the Executive Committee and two of the Dental Committee. The English Branch Council held two meetings, the Scottish five, and the Irish four. The accounts which are printed in the register show that 4,010*l.* 2*s.* was paid to members of the General Council in fees and expenses, while the fees for Executive Committee meetings amounted to 308*l.* 8*s.*, and various other committees received 40*l.* 1*s.* The expenses in connection with the British Pharmacopœia amounted to 3,933*l.* 16*s* 3*d.*, and 19,490 copies of the Pharmacopœia were sold, the revenue being 7,793*l* 5*s.* 2*d.* The receipts of the Council chiefly consist of registration-fees, of which there was paid to the English branch last year a total of 3,247*l.* 15*s.* The greater part of this consisted of 611 registration-fees of 5*l.* each, paid by medical graduates and licentiates. The Scotch branch received 2,388*l.*, all but 88*l.* of this being from 460 registration-fees. The Irish receipts were 692*l.* 5*s.*, and of this 655*l.* was made up by 131 registration-fees. These figures give a fair idea of the amount of medical qualification occurring in the three countries. The administration of the branches costs 535*l.* for the English, 545*l.* for the Scottish, and 317*l.* for the Irish, so that the English appears to be the most profitable; but, as a matter of fact, 142*l.* is charged to the Scottish branch, whose expenses are, roughly speaking, 400*l.* a year. The Medical Register this year contains the names of 35,057 persons, of whom 20,261 are registered as in practice in England, 9,873 in Scotland, and 4,923 in Ireland; actually, however, in many cases these are the

dresses at which the persons resided when they qualified. e increase on the register for 1898 was 908. The numbers gistered in the three countries last year were 619 in gland, 460 in Scotland, and 131 in Ireland; altogether, 10. In each case last year's registrations were considerly under the average of the last five years—a circumstance e, we take it, to the operation of the five years' curulum.

The Dentists' Register shows that the General Medical uncil received last year in dental fees 570*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This n included 45 registration-fees at 5*s.* (students') each, d 111 at 5*l.* (L.D.S.'s). This is the only information we of the number of new dentists registered last year. The mes on the Dental Register now total 4 966, of whom 39 are persons admitted on their own declaration; 1,701 ld one or other of the licences of the four Colleges of rgeons in the United Kingdom, 2 are colonial dentists, d 24 hold either the Harvard or Michigan doctorate olomas in dentistry. Either of these registers may be ained from the publishers, Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., Gracechurch Street, E.C.

"TRUTH" ON THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S BILL.

"The managing-director of a leading drug-company" has itten to *Truth* to correct the statement which that paper de to the effect that there was nothing in the Lord ancellor's Pharmacy Bill to prevent a company with one alified manager dispensing poisons at a hundred branches unqualified assistants. The drug-company manager thinks re is "no room for doubt as to the obligation of companies der the proposed Bill to employ a registered chemist at ry place of business." Then let it be stated in so many rds, replies *Truth*. But "even supposing that the Bill y be so construed, it is no answer to my query as to why Lord Chancellor considers it, on the one hand, inadable for teeth to be drawn by a limited liability company, d, on the other hand, consistent with the public interest t strychnine should be dispensed by a similar body."

MEDICAL MEN AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Reading Pathological Society has passed the following olutions:—

(1) That the Reading Pathological Society is of opinion that the tric system should be definitely adopted in the next edition of British Pharmacopœia.
(2) That the Hon. Secretary be instructed to communicate above resolution to the General Medical Council.

e Society is either unacquainted with the fact that the tric system is adopted in the B.P., or does not say what it ans, which we take to be that the metric system should be clusively used in the B.P. What surprises us is that a hological society should interest itself in the matter. We sume it is a society of medical men; if so, they should a happier adjective than "pathological" to designate mselves. It is a little early to speak of the next B.P., but . Hurry is the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY.

Both the Cape and the Transvaal are within measurable tance of new pharmacy laws. Cape Colony is not in sore ed, and can afford to be left alone for a time; but in the ansvaal matters are so badly arranged that Dr. Rietz, the ate Secretary, confessed to the deputation of the Pharmatical Society who called upon him that the present law uld not be mended, so that it should be ended. Now, the Pharceutical Society are in a fair way to get what they want—roper qualification, efficient registration, and control of the e of poisons—which is clever of them, considering that the mbers of the Society are Uitlanders. We think the basis on which the Society is working is sound, and, as previously stated, this is an opportunity which Transvaal chemists as a whole should take advantage of by supporting Mr. Butters and his fellow-committeemen heartily. At present there is a disposition to oppose the registration of all now engaged in pharmacy—*i.e.*, those who have obtained the licence and are now in business in the Transvaal—because some have had a trivial examination, or have dined with the examiners beforehand. This sort of thing is funny, but it is not business. It is the custom when a new pharmacy law is passed to register all who are in business before the law is enforced, and Transvaal chemists should be thankful that they have the State licence as a starting-point.

"THE GINTLEMAN THAT PAYS THE RINT."

When the controversy regarding the Pharmaceutical Society's new by-laws was proceeding two years ago, we said that the proposed increased Minor examination-fee was not justifiable, because the fees then exacted sufficed to pay for the examination-expenses and the larger proportion of the Society's own expenditure. This state of things still goes on, and it may be useful to show what the Society does with the examination-fees and the members' fees. We present this in two statements:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts from examinations ...				9,672	19	0
Examination-expenses	3,553	9	11			
Gas, water, &c.	328	7	6			
House-servants	292	5	8			
Law costs	706	2	11			
North British Branch	809	5	7			
Postage	245	19	3			
Rent, &c....	741	17	9			
Salaries	1,735	16	0			
Stationery	183	12	4			
				8,996	16	11
				676	3	1

Of course it is ridiculous to put all these charges against the examinations, but we do it to show what the examinations are capable of. Now, turning to the strictly society business, we get the following statement:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from members, &c.				4,802	12	6
School-fees				1,467	5	8
				6,269	18	2
Journal	2,252	3	10			
„ postage	797	5	9			
Library	373	9	1			
„ carriage...	16	19	2			
Museum	511	6	4			
Meetings	46	16	9			
Repairs	568	17	7			
School of Pharmacy	2,445	16	7			
Pharmacy Act, 1898	215	0	0			
Calendar	79	1	2			
Council	521	19	4			
Annuities	500	0	0			
				8,327	15	6
Adverse balance				2,057	17	4

Without these figures the members may not be able to realise that their subscriptions last year came 10*l.* short of the amount required for the school, *Journal*, library, and museum. The examination-fees pay the rent and practically everything else.

MEDICAL PROTECTION.

Since he took over the Editorship of the *Practitioner*, a big job for a busy surgeon to handle in leisure moments, Mr. Malcolm Morris has made the pages of that journal bright and lively. He has succeeded in losing the traditional style of medical writing, and appears to have infected his contributors with the same germ. In the May issue there is a common-sense article by Mr. Edmund Owen, F.R.C.S., on "Fractures—in the New Light," from which we gather that patients who have had limbs broken and attended to by

surgeons are getting into the habit of having *x*-ray pictures of the healed limbs taken, and if the mend is not accurate they threaten the poor surgeons with all the pains and penalties of malpractice. In the Editorial pages Mr. Morris has a sly dig at Mr. Victor Horsley, for his enthusiasm about medical reform, and speaking quite frankly says, "There is not much chance of our getting any very great amendment of the existing law in the direction of increased stringency in regard to unqualified practice. There is, indeed, a danger of a new Act being even less protective of the legitimate practitioner than the one now in force. Class-legislation is always certain to excite opposition, and, besides, the anti-medical bias is strong in the present House of Commons. *It is of no use crying for the moon: we must ask for what we are likely to get.* And we have no chance of getting anything unless we are agreed as to what it is we want. What is needed is a short Act making the provisions of the existing one in regard to the definition of qualified practice more precise, and the penal clauses for infringement more stringent." The italics in the quotation are ours, set there for the benefit of pharmaceutical trombonists.

THE B.P. ADDENDUM.

Responding in the *South African Medical Journal* to the request by Dr. Attfield for information regarding any drugs, especially South African, that it would be of advantage to have added to the official drug-list, Dr. M. L. Hewat suggests the *Monsonia ovata* (Kaffir, I-gqita) frequently used in drachm-doses of its tincture for diarrhœa and dysentery of the catarrhal type; *Hyraceum*, as a tincture in place of castoreum or valerian; *Monœcia monodelphia* (Dutch, bitter appel) or wild watermelon, as a substitute for colocynth; *Matricaria glabrata* (wild chamomile), to be gathered in large quantities on the Cape flats, for European chamomile; *Garuleum bipinnatum* (Dutch, slang wortel), instead of senega, very plentiful on the Karoo and Eastern Province; *Lastrea athamantica* (Zulu, Un-comocomo), an excellent anthelmintic, especially in cases of tapeworm. *Mylabris bifaciata* yields five times as much cantharidin as the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, and a proportionately smaller amount of extractive. This product should form at least an alternative for B.P. preparations of cantharides.

Reviews.

THE "POLYCLINIC."—What a world of anxiety is in the brief announcement "Vol. I., No. 1." It figures this month on the *Polyclinic*, the journal of the Medical Graduates' College, London. That is an interesting venture to which we have previously referred, but which has since found a habitation at 22 Chenies Street, W.C., where Mr. C. O. Hawthorne, M.B. (a clever young medical man, the son of a pharmacist, and formerly on the Glasgow University medical staff), is medical superintendent. The college is a well-organised body of 450 medical practitioners, with Sir W. H Broadbent, M.D., as President, and a strong council, including the leading physicians and surgeons in London. It aims to assist medical men in practice by demonstrating to them the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment; members who feel that they are getting rusty can go there and see what the medical students of to-day have to learn and what the leading practitioners have to do. Then interesting and rare cases are to be taken to the college by members, who will get the benefit of the advice of their more experienced colleagues; in short, the college aims to keep medical practitioners up to date and medical practice well supplied with the unique. It is not a hospital, but practical classes and lectures are to be given in it, and the staff of teachers includes men who will teach subjects which cannot be got in medical schools as a rule, Sir W. Broadbent and Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., giving the *Polyclinic* a good start with explanatory articles. Mr. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, W.C., is the publisher of the journal, and the price is the nimble sixpence. It will interest good pharmacists.

"DISEASES AND REMEDIES" furnishes the *British Medical Journal* with the text for a page article entitled "Counter-prescribing Made Easy." The man in the street, says our contemporary, is a nominalist. His idea is that the whole art of medicine consists in finding a name for the ailment in any given case, and then selecting the remedy corresponding to the name. Curiously enough, this is the charge which the man in the street generally brings against the medical profession—the rank and file that is. But, according to the *B.M.J.*, the man in the street's "natural" tendency is to go to a chemist when he has something the matter with him, and the chemist "will give him the appropriate pill or draught." What better can he want? But this is quackery, or, as Iago says, "a sect or scion" of quackery. It flourishes, we are told, even in first-class chemists' shops in the West-end. "That it is an abuse which ought not to exist, much less flourish, will be admitted by every pharmacist of the better class—as a point of ethical theory. But, after making this profession of faith, he will allow his assistants to give the man about town a pick-me-up—as likely as not containing strychnine, phosphorus, and other powerful agents—and the young woman with green-sickness a tonic or a blood-purifier." All this is wrong from the point of view of scientific medicine, and leads to inquests, let alone that it infringes the "prerogative which rightly belongs to the medical profession" We are grateful for any criticism, friendly or otherwise, and, as we have quoted numerous commendatory notices of our book, we think it would argue some want of courage if we were to suppress unfavourable remarks made by a competent critic. The following are the unkind things the *B.M.J.* reviewer can find to say of "Diseases and Remedies":—

A little knowledge is proverbially a dangerous thing; and there is no province of human activity in which it is so dangerous as the practice of medicine. Knowledge brings caution, but half knowledge begets the rashness which makes fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Now "half knowledge" is a flattering description of the kind of knowledge of diseases that is to be got from the volume under consideration. Thus the druggist who, in the better fulfilment of his function as "intermediary," should wish to know about ague, will learn that "'fever and ague' is commonly met with in pestilential countries"; that when "an attack occurs every twenty-four hours it is termed quotidian," &c.: and that "during the intervals the patient is quite well, only waiting for his unpleasant visitor to come and rack his constitution." Diphtheria is "caused by the germs originating in decomposing sewage matter." Of angina pectoris the reader is told that "it is mostly a nervous disorder. There are nerves which regulate the functions of the heart and blood-vessels, which are also in touch with the lungs, liver, stomach, and kidneys." In regard to cancer we learn that "it is highly probable that syphilis, leprosy, scrofula, and cancer are all intimately associated with one another," and all presumably "in a concatenation accordingly." Such being the case, one is not of course surprised to be informed that the nature of cancer is "perfectly understood"; this makes it all the more disappointing that the authors have kept the secret to themselves. But some compensation may be found in the priceless revelation that sulphur in the socks is a preventive of cholera: "If a teaspoonful of flores sulphuris is placed in each of the socks every morning, this is absorbed through the freely-acting pores of the soles of the feet. This keeps the blood pure, and enables it to resist the action of germs."

The book, in fact, might be accurately described as a counter-prescriber's manual. If the descriptions of diseases are meagre to attenuation there is plenty of information as to remedies. The strongest drugs are recommended for this or that condition, and very seldom is any hint given as to the need of caution and discrimination in their use. Prescriptions abound throughout the book, many of them containing ingredients which might do infinite damage if used without a knowledge of disease very different in kind and degree from that given in this book. A chemist who prescribes, "legitimately" or "illegitimately," is simply a quack; and if he takes the book here referred to as his guide he is a peculiarly dangerous kind of quack, clothing his ignorance with the outer garment of knowledge, and wielding the weapons of the trained practitioner without the skill to use them.

Of the "physicians" who have given assistance in the concoction of this work we can only say that they have put their knowledge to base uses. They have given an additional proof that our worst enemies are those of our own household.

Legal Reports.

Selling a Chemist's Business.

t the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. William S. Fish (trading as Berdoe & Co), Jewry Street, E., sought to recover the sum of 7*l.* 10*s* as mmission for selling the business of the defendant, Mr. van Williams, chemist, 19 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock quare.

The case for the plaintiff, for whom Mr. J. H. Welfare peared, was that the defendant instructed him to obtain purchaser for his chemist's business at Bayswater in nuary last. Advertisements were duly published, and he anaged to find a purchaser for 200*l.*, who had since paid s money to the defendant. The terms agreed upon as to his mmission were 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 2½ per cent. the remainder. In examination the plaintiff said that at st Mr. Griffiths, the purchaser, refused to go on with the atter, writing to say that he must decline to do so.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Then you did not sell the business.

The plaintiff explained that afterwards the purchase was rried out. Mr. Griffiths was now in possession. It was t true to suggest that the ultimate purchase was effected rough someone else's introduction. At first the price ked was 225*l.*, and at witness's suggestion it was reduced 200*l.*, in order to close with Mr. Griffiths. The defendant d his wife came to see him upon the matter. They each ld him that if the purchase went through he was to be reful not to pay the money over to the other. (Laughter.) rs. Williams did not tell him that she had a charge on the ace, nor that her husband owed her money, but she was ry anxious to get hold of the money.

Mr. Sharman, defendant's counsel, said the defence was at the transaction was not carried out by the plaintiff, and at therefore he was not entitled to any commission.

Mrs. Williams, defendant's wife, said that as far back as 83 she lent her husband 130*l.* As security for that loan, e lease of the premises, 16 Bishop's Road, where her sband carried on his business as a chemist, was handed her, and she deposited it with her private solicitor. It as retained by him until the time of the sale on her behalf. ne of the terms of the completion was that 100*l.* was to be aid down. That was applied to pay the landlord 79*l.* due d rates and taxes. Her husband assigned to her the lance of the 100*l.* It was arranged that 50*l.* was to be aid at the end of two years, and the other 50*l.* at the end f the third year.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said all this had nothing to do ith the matter. The plaintiff simply wanted his money. he lady's charge did not affect the plaintiff, who simply anted to be paid his commission for selling the business.

Mr. Sharman said the defendant had no means.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Then the judgment against him ill do him no harm. He is one of those wretched men ho live upon their wives. I cannot help it.

Mr. Sharman retorted that that observation was unjust.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You say he has no means.

Mr. Sharman added that the defendant was an epileptic, nd that was the reason that the business had to be sold. he defendant would have attended the court, but for the octor forbidding him.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: You ought never to have defended he action at all. It is a scandalous defence.

Judgment was then entered for the plaintiff for the amount laimed, with costs.

Restraining a Doctor's Practice.

N the Appeal Court on Monday, before Lords Justices A. L. mith, Vaughan Williams, and R. Romer, Mr. Disturnal, on ehalf of Dr. Thomas Longmire, of Walsall, appealed against n order granted by Mr. Justice Phillimore, restraining him, ill the trial of the action of Everton and others *v* Longmire, from practising within a radius of five miles of he Friendly Societies' offices in Walsall. The defendant, n October 11, 1894, became medical officer to a Walsall riendly society, on a salary. In consideration, he signed an agreement undertaking, upon the determination of his appointment with the Society, not to practise within a radius of five miles from the Society's offices for a period of three years. In March last he determined his appointment by giving a month's notice. Since then he had set up a practice in Walsall On that the plaintiffs had applied to Mr. Justice Phillimore, who granted an injunction. Counsel now submitted that the contract was too wide. The Society did not require protecting in that way. It was depriving a doctor of his livelihood. Lord Justice Smith, in giving judgment, said it was a matter of public policy that a man should be bound by his agreement. Having broken his agreement, he now sought to make out the agreement was void. He thought the learned Judge was quite right in making such an order. The appeal must be dismissed, with costs. Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Romer agreed.

Assistants in China.

Alleged Breach of Agreement.

Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, British Chief Justice at Shanghai, gave judgment on March 29, in the appeal by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists, aërated-water makers, &c., Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin, and elsewhere in China, against the judgment by the British Consular Court at Amoy, in the action for an injunction which the appellants had taken against Edwin Quibell Cooper, formerly chemists' assistant in their employ, and now general manager to Messrs. N. Moalle & Co. (Limited), Amoy. From the statements submitted to the Court it appeared that Mr. Cooper, on February 9, 1888, signed an agreement with Messrs. Watson to be an assistant in their business at Hong-Kong, or any treaty port in China, Japan, and the far East, for a consideration specified, Mr. Cooper undertaking, for a period of twenty years from the date of the agreement, not to engage directly or indirectly in the business of a chemist, druggist, aërated water manufacturer, wine and spirit or cigar merchant, or dealer, or become assistant to any person or persons carrying on any such business or businesses, whether wholesale or retail, or simply as agent or agents thereto or as merchant, either at Hong-Kong, or at any treaty port of China or Japan, at Manila, or the Philippine Islands, or the Straits Settlements, or Siam, or Cochin China, without the consent in writing of the plaintiffs under the hand of their general manager, otherwise to forfeit 100*l.* sterling per month while so engaged. Mr. Cooper left Messrs. Watson's employment in April, 1897, returning to England at their expense. He went back to China, and in December of the same year took up the managership of Messrs. Moalle's business, having previously obtained from Mr. Henry Humphreys, assistant-manager to Messrs. Watson at Amoy, an endorsement of his agreement as follows:—

> The within-named Edwin Cooper served with us during the period of this agreement, at the expiration of which he served with the firm in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow until January, 1897, when he assumed management of our branch here. He leaves us to-day at his own wish, and we are sorry to lose him.

Mr. Humphreys was aware what Mr. Cooper was to do, and Mr. Cooper considered the endorsement a discharge of the agreement. Messrs Watson took action against Mr. Cooper, claiming an injunction and 800*l* damages. This was decided on December 12, 1898, by Mr. Chris. Gardiner, Provincial Judge, in favour of the defendant, because "the restriction goes beyond what was reasonably necessary for the protection of the plaintiffs, regard being had to the nature of the business." One assessor agreed with the Judge, the other considering "the contract good and reasonable, and that defendant is liable for violation." Messrs. Watson appealed as stated, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson pleaded their case, contending that, though Moalle's were primarily described as stevedores and ship-chandlers, they were engaged in the manufacture of aërated water and were vendors of disinfectants and other drugs. Mr. Cooper was not professionally represented at the argument on March 15, and the Chief Justice took a fortnight to consider the case. He then gave judgment for the appellants, and, in the course of his remarks, said that whatever Messrs. Moalle's business had hitherto been they now intended to devote themselves very seriously to the aërated-water manufacture, in which the defendant's experience at Amoy would be of material

help to them. Messrs. Moalle also seemed to sell Bovril meat-juice, Liebig's extract, &c., all articles which are commonly dealt in by chemists. There was a very large amount of business common to the two firms, and it seemed reasonable that Messrs. Watson & Co. should seek to enforce a covenant which undoubtedly in its terms prevented the defendant from joining such a firm. The only reason for not enforcing the covenant was that it would be against public policy to do so, but as the covenant was sought to be enforced in a reasonable way, he felt bound to enforce it and set aside the judgment of the lower Court with costs. As to damages, he thought the justice of the case would be met by an injunction against the defendant continuing in the employ of Messrs. Moalle & Co. or joining any other firm of chemists, &c., in Amoy, the exact terms of the injunction to be drawn up by the plaintiffs and submitted to him in chambers.

County Court Cases.

The Syphon Trouble.

At Blackburn County Court on May 8, Messrs. J. H. Cuff, mineral-water manufacturers, of Manchester, sued Joseph Sidebottom, chemist, of Church, claiming 6*l.* in respect of the detention of, and damage to, soda-water syphons. Mr. Cobbett appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Withers for the defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Cobbett said the amount of the claim did not adequately represent the real importance of this case to his client. In Messrs. Cuff's business the value of the syphons far exceeded that of the soda water itself, and their return to the firm was therefore an exceedingly important element. The syphons cost 2*s.* 1*d.* each, and the contents about 4*d.*, and to secure as far as possible the return of the syphons, an association had been formed, with an inspector, whose duty it was to visit mineral-water works, and see that all bottles and syphons were returned to their rightful owners. At the end of 1894 the defendant purchased a business from a Mr. Peate, and in the beginning of 1895 he sent to Messrs. Cuff a case of three dozen syphons, empty, requesting that three dozen full ones should be returned. That was done, and that was the only transaction in syphons defendant had ever had with the firm. Early in the present year the inspector of the association referred to visited the mineral-water manufactory of Messrs. Collinson, Poole & Co., at Clayton-le-Moors, and there found a dozen soda-water syphons, bearing on the glass the plaintiffs' name partially erased, and the name removed from the metal tops. Plaintiffs claimed that those syphons should be returned to them, and, further, asked for damages for the removal of their name and trade-mark therefrom. The syphons, it appeared, had been sent to Messrs. Collinson, Poole & Co. by the defendant to be filled. The defendant admitted that, and further that he had another two dozen in his possession, also with Messrs. Cuff's name upon them, but he claimed them as his own, alleging that he had purchased them from the previous proprietor of his business Messrs. Cuff, however, had never sold either a bottle or a syphon, and as defendant admitted making the erasure, if he (Mr. Cobbett) proved that the syphons were his clients', he was entitled to their return, and such damages as his Honour might think fit. The syphons were now valueless to the firm, who therefore claimed their full value of 2*s* 1*d.* each.

The evidence of the inspector and of a carter having been taken, Mr. J. L. Cuff, of the plaintiffs' firm, identified the syphons produced as theirs, and produced his books. He stated that when they did business with Mr. Peate, the defendant's predecessor, they both filled syphons belonging to him and supplied him with their own, debiting him with a sum which represented the value of the syphons, and then crediting him with them when they were returned No syphons were ever sold to Mr. Peate or anyone else. In cross-examination Mr. Cuff admitted that, as far as the books showed, Mr. Peate had returned all the syphons lent to him. He presumed that sometimes Mr. Peate would order more syphons than he sent empties for. It was also possible that some of the customers' syphons would be broken by accident, and the firm would substitute their own.

Mr. Withers, for the defence, said the issue raised was as important to the retail as to the wholesale trade. Defendant's business, he stated, originally belonged to a Mr. Cooper, who had a large number of syphons in his possession. Mr. Peate, who succeeded him, continued to trade with Messrs. Cuff, and, forwarding his own syphons to be filled, in most cases received them back, but sometimes bottles and syphons belonging to the plaintiffs were returned. Then defendant came on the scene, buying Peate's business and stock, including the syphons, and he continued trading in a proper manner, not selling other mineral waters in Cuff's syphons, but straightforwardly erasing from the syphons the trade-mark of the firm with whom he did not deal for that particular article, though he still continued to sell their bottled soda-water. It was quite evident, continued Mr. Withers, that the plaintiffs had not lost anything in respect of these syphons, and that this was really a "fishing expedition," because, as had been shown, nothing was invoiced against Peate for syphons, and with Sidebottom, the defendant, there had only been one transaction. He maintained that there had been an exchange in syphons of equal value, and the property in these particular syphons had passed from the plaintiffs to the defendant.

The Judge pointed out to Mr. Cobbett that the syphons had been in the possession of the defendant for five years, and asked if defendant had not a *primâ facie* right to deal with them as his own.

Mr. Cobbett said if the plaintiffs had known he had them they would have claimed them sooner.

The Judge: There has been no demand, and the defendant, I understand, has always been ready to give them up.

Mr. Withers: If they could prove their title to them, certainly.

Mr. Sidebottom and his predecessor (Mr. Peate) having given evidence, the Judge said he would reserve his judgment.

Claim for Commission.

At the Macclesfield County Court on May 3, Mr. Wm. Cumberbirch, chemist and druggist, Alderley Edge, and Mr. Jas. Cumberbirch, grocer, Macclesfield, were sued by Mr. Frank Walker, of Alderley Edge, for 15*l.* 10*s.*, commission due for negotiating the sale of property belonging to the defendant. Plaintiff said he was commissioned to find a purchaser for the property at not less than 1,500*l.*, and was to receive 1 per cent. commission. He found a purchaser for 1 550*l.*, but for some reason the defendants declined to sell, and an action was pending in the High Court against them to show cause why the agreement of sale should not be carried out. Mr. Wm. Cumberbirch stated that the contract with the plaintiff was to find a purchaser at not less than 1 550*l* and pay all solicitor's costs. The Judge found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

The Builder's Bill.

On May 4, at Yarmouth County Court, William Cork, builder, sought to recover 79*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, balance of account for work done in connection with the erection of a new shop and buildings in Gorleston, for William Hindle, chemist. This claim was admitted, but defendant pleaded a set-off of 73*l*, and paid the balance into court. Of the set-off 15*l.* for defective plastering and 4*l.* for defective door-fastenings were admitted, leaving the only issue for trial an amount of 54*l.* claimed by the defendant as time penalties in accordance with contract, being nine weeks at 6*l.* per week. Defendant's case was that owing to plaintiff's delay in executing the contract he had sustained great loss. While the alterations were in progress he kept his stock in an outhouse and made up prescriptions, &c., at a private house four doors away. He could do no counter-trade, and his business, which had previously been a good one, for he had made a fortune there, had been practically destroyed. Judgment was eventually entered for the defendant.

A Van Collision.

At the Lord Mayor's Court, on May 6, Messrs. Phillips & Co., carmen, Silk Street, E.C., sued Messrs J. Sanger & Sons, druggists' sundriesmen, Oxford Street, W., for 64*l.* damage to a horse and van on September 6 last. Plaintiffs' carman

s driving along Princes Street towards London Bridge, at walking pace, when he was run into by one of the defendants' vehicles. Plaintiffs' horse was thrown down, and received a sharp puncture from the shaft, injuring the muscles and ribs and causing an abscess, while the van was damaged, necessitating a new shaft and new springs. The horse was unable to work for six weeks. The defence was that the accident was caused by plaintiffs' van being on the wrong side of the road. After hearing the evidence at some length, the jury found for the plaintiffs for 27*l.* damages.

Geraut *v.* C.A.M.W.A.L.

Trade-custom as to Discounts.

At the Clerkenwell County Court, before his Honour Judge Lange, Q.C., on May 10, Messrs. Geraut & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Farringdon Road, E.C., sued the Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited), Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N., to recover 26*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, balance of account of goods.

Evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiffs as to the order in question—a contract for syphons—being received. There had been previously many transactions between the parties, and the amount now sued for was due.

Mrs. Gerant was called and said she superintended the despatch of the goods.

His Honour: What is meant by "2½ per cent. off monthly account"?

Witness: It means that all deliveries of the previous month should be paid for as soon as possible in the month.

In reply to his Honour witness further stated there had never been any complaint as to the delivery of goods. The contract was for 10,000 mineral-water syphons, which were to be delivered—the February 8, 1893, contract—by May 31.

Mr. Gavern, for the Association, said they had never received any proper accounts and invoices.

Witness: Accounts were sent as usual every month.

His Honour: The defendants must have known at what price the goods were to be charged, and they cannot extend the payment. I think a monthly account means an account of deliveries in the preceding month, to be paid within a reasonable time to earn the discount.

Mr. Gavern: On August 23 we wrote saying that we were waiting for invoices for no fewer than twenty consignments.

Witness: You had them.

His Honour: The transactions must have extended over some time?

Witness: Yes, they did.

His Honour: That letter would refer to July deliveries.

Witness: They were sent in one batch in a big envelope. It was an arrangement with the firm to do so.

Mr. Gavern: Do you ever send invoices with the goods?

Witness: No; always at the start of the month.

Mr. Gavern: Here is a letter enclosing copies of invoices and statements for July and August.

His Honour: What date is that?

Mr. Gavern: October 17.

His Honour: I suppose you notice that the letter says enclosing "copies"?

Mr. Gavern: It might be copies for July, but not for August.

Witness: Oh, yes, they were all copies. The interpretation of the contract is payment for the month's goods within a reasonable time.

Mr. Gavern: Not one month.

His Honour: The amount in dispute now is 23*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, discount deducted for this payment in a month.

Witness: Yes; and I would have agreed to it if they had done so. I gave them a good deal of time on all occasions. I wrote them on one occasion for the money, as I had some bills to meet.

Mr. Gavern: The first complaint we received was that the discount had been deducted when the money was not sent in the month.

His Honour: And very properly too.

Mr. Gavern: Yes; but we could not send if we had not invoices.

His Honour: Oh, yes; you knew the terms of the contract and how much you had received off it.

Mr. Gavern: Here is a letter showing the difficulty we were labouring under. This was sent on February 9. "Please state what objection you have to rendering us the December statement and invoices. You can now see the cause of our complaints."

His Honour: Yes, but you could have sent money for the goods you had received; you must have known the quantity. It does not establish to me, either, that the invoices were not sent monthly. Monthly account means goods supplied during the previous month. There are, of course, various times in different trades for payment, but, so far as I can see, in the chemists' trade it is payment shortly after the expiration of the month. In some trades it is 2½ per cent. if paid on the first Tuesday, in the Yorkshire market on the Friday, whilst, I believe, in the cotton-trade it is the second Wednesday. It is perfectly understood, and no one attempts to go away from the rule. It does not mean that payment is to be made one month after each delivery of goods, or one month after the receipt of an invoice.

After more conversation further evidence was called.

Mr. Edward Charles Count, a chartered accountant, stated that he had had considerable experience in the trade, and he had always interpreted 2½ per cent. one month as payment to be made between seven and fourteen days for all goods that had been delivered from the 1st to the 31st of the previous month.

Mr. Gavern: It is usual to have an invoice, I suppose?

Witness: Oh, yes.

Mr. Gavern: Then is it unreasonable not to pay when an invoice has not been received?

Witness: Yes. I should say so, if they knew what the contract was.

His Honour: You would pay within fourteen days, invoice or no invoice?

Witness: Yes certainly.

Mr. Gavern: If you did not know the amount?

Witness: I should send on what I considered I owed.

Mr. Watson, manager of the Harrogate branch of the Association, said he transacted all the business. His experience was that invoices were despatched with the goods, and sometimes arrived three days before the goods, and at the end of the month a statement was sent in.

His Honour: Do you contend that you can claim discount and not pay until you have received a satisfactory statement?—Yes, certainly.

His Honour: Then the thing might hang on for ever, as you might continually complain about every statement, or they might get lost in the post.

Witness: I should require to see a clean statement. I never received or saw an invoice until they sent what they called copies. On September 11 we sent for the second time for invoices, and they said they had been sent on August 24, and we got more copies.

His Honour: You never wrote saying you would claim the discount, although the statements had not arrived?

Witness: Oh, no; we anticipated no difficulty. We have never had an overdraft at the bank for fifteen years, and were always ready to pay.

Mr. Merrall, partner in the firm of Messrs. Fox & Robinson Co., mineral-water box makers, said, for the defence, that invoices and statements should be sent before anyone expected their money.

His Honour: You deal in timber and they in water. (Laughter).

Mr. Gavern: The account is monthly, and should be paid as such when invoices are received.

His Honour: If that was to be so it should be "2½ per cent. monthly account as rendered."

His Honour, in giving judgment, said there had been no real substantial evidence that would establish any custom, and he had to construe the contract as it appeared in writing. It was a contract by which the defendants ordered from the plaintiffs 10,000 syphons, to be delivered at a certain price less 2½ per cent monthly account upon written orders. As the defendants required they were to give notice to the plaintiffs to deliver to the defendants, knowing the quantities they required and the price they agreed to pay for them. They also knew the quantities that were delivered to them. It was the easiest thing in the world that they should be able to ascertain within a few shillings what syphons had been delivered and what was owing the plaintiffs. They were

to be charged 22*s* a dozen, less 2½ per cent monthly account. What was the meaning of that? It seemed to him that there was to be an account every month of the goods that had been delivered in every month, taken by someone. They knew the price and what they had received, and they could ascertain what was due. He was not satisfied that the defendants did not get the accounts in question, and he gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

A CHEMIST COMMITTED.

AT Clerkenwell County Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Spinks, chemist, of Theobalds Road, W.C., was summoned on a judgment-summons issued at the instance of a Mrs Bonner.

His Honour: Why doesn't he pay this, do you think?

Plaintiff: I have not the faintest idea.

His Honour: He is in business, I suppose?—So far as I know he is very prosperous.

He has never given you any reason why he should not pay it, I suppose?—He simply takes no notice of it all. (Laughter.)

His Honour: There are a number of people that do the same thing, but it is not always advisable for them to do so. Has he ever made you an offer?—None whatever.

His Honour: Then he is committed for fourteen days' imprisonment; the warrant not to issue if the money is paid by May 15.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

THOMAS ETHERIDGE, of Elm Terrace, Child's Hill, Edgware, was, on May 10, summoned for painting on a wall "Etheridge's Veterinary Forge," while, as a matter of fact, he was not a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Defendant, who pleaded ignorance, was fined 10*s*., and costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT Todmorden Petty Sessions, on May 4, William Barker, grocer, Todmorden, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre, which, on analysis, was found to contain only two-fifths of the minimum proportion of nitrous ether required by the B.P. Inspector Crabtree, who prosecuted, was cross-examined, with the object of showing that no warning of the new B.P. requirements had been given to defendant. The inspector said wholesale chemists had copies of the new Pharmacopœia, just as he himself had, and he thought they were the people who ought to give their grocer-clients the information. The Solicitor for the defendant said the inspector was informed officially of the change in the law, and small shopkeepers, who were liable to prosecution, ought to have had like information. The answer to the charge was that defendant bought 2 pints of sweet spirit of nitre in January, 1898, from Messrs. McGuire & Richards, of Blackburn. This was supplied in a bottle, labelled "Pure," and had been sold out in small quantities from time to time since then. Defendant sold the article as it was supplied to him, and was unaware of its volatile properties. The Bench imposed a penalty of 5*s*. and costs, amounting to 23*s*.

AT Sheffield Police Court on May 6, William Walker, grocer, Wincobank, was charged with selling sweet spirit of nitre which, on being submitted to analysis, was found to contain only 1·12 per cent. of nitrous ether. Defendant, who stated that he had bought 20 oz. of the drug in September, 1898, set up the "evaporation" defence, but was fined 5*s*., including costs.

AT Rotherham, on May 8, Charlotte Ainsworth, shopkeeper, Canklow, was summoned for having sold sweet spirit of nitre which contained only 0·89 per cent. of nitrous ether and 89·11 per cent of alcohol and legitimate water. The defendant said she had sold the spirit as she had received it, and had had it in stock about four months, during which time the bottle had been frequently opened. The Bench did not think the defendant had acted wilfully in the matter; but she would have to buy the spirit in smaller quantities in future, and to keep it for a shorter period. A fine of 1*s*. and costs was imposed.

The Shop-hours Act.

At the West London Police Court last week Percy William Taylor, chemist, High Street, Notting Hill, was summoned by the L.C.C., under the Shop-hours Act, for delaying an officer of the Council in the execution of his duty. Mr. J. Collman appeared on behalf of the Council. Inspector Owen said he went to the defendant's shop on March 4, and asked defendant if he had any young person under 18 years of age in his employ. He replied he had, but that the Inspector had no right to ask such a question. The Inspector showed him the Act of Parliament, which he refused to look at, and said he was interfering with his business. A boy entered the shop, and the Inspector beckoned him; but the defendant spoke to the boy, who then stopped. The Inspector addressed the defendant, saying "Do you refuse to allow me to examine the boy?" He said he would not have anything to do with him. The Inspector, unable to examine the boy, then went away. The defendant said he asked the Inspector to produce his certificate of appointment, which he was required to do under the section, but he did not. The Inspector said he had the certificate in his hand, with the Act of Parliament, both of which he always carried; but the defendant refused to look at them. Mr. Lane fined the defendant 3*l*., with 2*s*. costs.

A Jamaica Tariff Question.

TR. CROCI OR COLOURED ALCOHOL.

WHEN the last mail left Kingston, Jamaica, an interesting case was proceeding under the revenue law, in which Messrs. J. M. Crosswell & Co., a firm of druggists, were the defendants, and the Queen the plaintiff. The charge is that of importing and entering goods of one denomination which were afterwards found to be goods subject to a higher rate of duty. The charge is keenly contested, and the case has excited much interest in the local drug trade. It appears from the prosecution evidence that the goods consisted of twelve bottles (6 gals.) of tinctura croci purchased from Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of London, and valued by defendant at 6*l*., or, less discount, 5*l*. 2*s*., although Messrs. Hewlett's price-list showed the value to be 8*l*. 8*s*. As a pharmacopœial drug, the tincture was liable to a duty of 13*s*. 10*d*. Before the goods were delivered the cases were opened by the Customs officers, and the chemist reported that the tinctura croci consisted of 71 to 72 per cent. o.p. pure alcohol, slightly coloured. The duty on the tincture was 12½ per cent.—*i.e.*, 1*s*. 6*d* per gal. (the cost of the tincture in England being 12*s* 6*d*. per gal.), and the duty on pure alcohol was 16*s*. per gal. In the course of the cross-examination of a Customs officer by Mr. Stern, for the defence, the witness was asked if he knew that if the bottles had not been regarded as containing tinctures, but as containing pure alcohol, the authorities in England would not have allowed more than 2 gals. to be shipped at once, whereas there were 6 gals. in the two cases. The witness said that he did not know, nor did he know that Crosswell & Co. used this tincture in a tooth-wash, a preparation known as "Via Viva," and in a ginger-preparation which sold in large quantities. Mr. Francis Watts, F.I.C., Government analyst, deposed to examining the tincture and finding it to be pure alcohol equal to 171½ to 172 per cent. proof-spirit. It contained a very small quantity of extract of saffron, and he demonstrated to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (Sir Fielding Clarke) the difference in tinctorial power of this tincture, and of tr. croci B.P. by mixing two drops of each in water contained in two test-glasses. Tr croci, he said, contained 42 per cent. of proof-spirit. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Stern, on the alcoholic strength of tinctures to show that some contain as much as 90 per cent. of alcohol. Mr. P. E. Auvray, druggist, Mr. W. N. Saulter, druggist, and Mr. T. J. Curphey deposed that tr. croci was little used, and was not like the tincture imported by defendants. Mr. Saulter amused the Court by saying the quantity imported was sufficient to last in an ordinary druggists' business for 500 years.

For the defence Dr. Johnston was the first witness called. He said that Hewlett & Son was a firm of long standing and good repute. The tincture he believed to be tr. croci. Dr. Jasper Cargill was of a similar opinion, and Dr. G. C. Henderson deposed that it was alcohol containing saffron—in other words, a tincture of saffron. Mr. L G. McPherson corroborated Dr. Henderson, and was followed by Mr. Charles Dunwill Moffat, pharmaceutical chemist (formerly of Sheffield), who defined a tincture as an alcoholic liquid containing a variable proportion of an animal, mineral, or vegetable substance in solution. He did not consider that the proportion of the active ingredient present in a tincture affected the fact of its being a tincture, nor did the alcoholic strength of the menstruum. He was of opinion that the colour-test used by the Island Chemist was not conclusive, and he thought that it ought to be taken in conjunction with the percentage of solid extractive. He considered the price at which the preparation was invoiced was a fair market price. In cross-examination. Mr. Moffat said he was the agent in Jamaica for Messrs. Ferris & Co, Bristol.

After his evidence the Court adjourned for a second time, the case so far having occupied two days.

Foster *v.* the Borax Company (Limited).

In the Court of Appeal on Wednesday, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Rigby and Collins, the Borax Company (Limited) raised an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice North, who had granted the plaintiff, a debenture-holder, an interim injunction restraining the company from carrying into effect an agreement for the sale of the business of the Borax Consolidated (Limited) without first making due provision for the payment of the debenture-holders, whose consent to such transfer had not been obtained.

Mr. Swinfen Eady, Q.C., who appeared in support of the appeal, said, in answer to the Master of the Rolls, that he was willing to bring into court, to the general credit of the action, a sum of 16,900*l.*, unaccompanied by any terms.

Mr. Vernon Smith, Q.C., for the plaintiff, did not think that satisfactory; but

The Master of the Rolls, without calling upon counsel to go into the merits of the case, said he thought the proper order to make would be to discharge the order made in the court below on the defendants bringing 16,900*l.* into court to the general credit of the action, the costs to be costs in the action.

Valentine Meat-juice.

Mr. Justice Stirling, in the Chancery Division on Wednesday, commenced the hearing of the action of Valentine Meat-juice Company *v.* Valentine Meat-extract Company (Limited) and C. R. Valentine. The plaintiffs reside at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., and ask for damages and an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from carrying on business as manufacturers or vendors of any preparation or extract of meat or meat-juice under any name or title of which the word "Valentine" or "Valentine's" formed part, without clearly distinguishing such business from the business of the plaintiffs.

Mr Fletcher Moulton, Q C., M.P., Mr. Swinfen Eady, Q C. and Mr. Sebastian were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Upjohn, Q.C, and Mr. Sims for the defendants.

Mr. Moulton, in opening the case, said plaintiffs first heard of what the defendants were doing when a company to carry on the business was formed, and as soon as the article of the defendants' manufacture was put on the market, they took steps to prevent its sale. The vice-president of the plaintiff company came over to England last autumn, and on October 14 the writ in this action was issued. The question of fact was whether or not the article sold by the defendants under the name in which their extract was offered for sale was likely to cause confusion with the "Valentine meat-juice" sold by plaintiffs for many years past, and the evidence which would be submitted would be directed chiefly to that issue. The correspondence of the defendants themselves showed that repeated applications had been made for their goods under the belief that they were the well-known "Valentine" preparations which had so long occupied a leading position in the trade and in the public approval, and this correspondence would be important evidence. No doubt, in their answers to those letters, the defendants did not keep up the confusion, but the letters showed that confusion did exist in the minds of purchasers. He should call a very large number of witnesses conversant with these matters, who would say that they themselves were taken in and believed that they were getting the old and famed "Valentine" preparations when they were purchasing the defendants' goods. The product of the plaintiffs' manufacture being, as he should show, so well known on the market as the "Valentine," or "Valentine extract," "Valentine's beef juice," "Valentine's preparations," &c., he submitted that they were entitled to an injunction, to prevent such confusion in the future.

It had been agreed that the evidence-in-chief of the witnesses should be given in affidavit form, and counsel then read the affidavits at great length. Mr Benjamin Batchelor Valentine, who was the son of the original inventor of the plaintiffs' process, said that in 1871 his father commenced to manufacture and sell at his works at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A, an extract of meat prepared according to his process, and named "Valentine meat-juice." Trade was opened with the United Kingdom, and it continued to grow in proportions. At the present time 1,800 gross of their goods were annually sold in the United Kingdom, and they had spent a large sum of money in advertising them. In all price-lists the plaintiffs' commodities were described as "Valentine's meat-juice or extract."

The defendant C. R. Valentine filed an affidavit that he had been engaged in the manufacture of meat extract for years. He denied that what his company did was in any way calculated to deceive the purchasing public. The defendant company was legitimately formed for the purpose of carrying on a legitimate trade. Numerous other affidavits, by Dr. Lennox Browne and other surgeons and chemists, in support of the defendants' contention, were put in.

On Thursday the hearing was resumed. An affidavit by Mr. B. B. Valentine, in reply to affidavits by the defendants, was read, the witness stating that many medical men who gave testimonials to the plaintiffs' article frequently called it "Valentine's meat extract." The memorandum of association of the defendant company stated that it was formed to carry on the business of meat-juice manufacturers. The defendant Valentine sold the use of his name to the defendant company. Plaintiff said his name was unknown anywhere in connection with extract of meat. The defendants' marks were extended to the medicine class of trade-marks. If the defendants' packages did not bear the name "Valentine's," it was solely because this action was instituted.

Mr. C. R. Valentine, the defendant, filed a further affidavit, in which he said that, at the suggestion of the Registrar of Trade-marks, he registered the name "Valtine," omitting a syllable of his name.

When the hearing was resumed on Thursday, Mr. Moulton read letters to the defendant company from chemists and others, asking for prices for globules and meat-juices. The answers written by the defendants stated that they had no connection with the Valentine's Meat-juice Company. There was a letter from Mr. Kidd, a South Wales agent of the defendant company, in which he stated that some of the persons he called on thought the Valentine Valtine meat-globules were made by the same firm as the Valentine's meat-juice. That was an important admission.

Mr. B. B. Valentine, vice-president of the plaintiff company, was examined by Mr. Moulton. He said his company had several exclusive consignees in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and other places. Their meat-juice was sold by grocers and chemists. Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, who were consignees, sold about 23,000 bottles a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Upjohn, Q.C., the witness said Crosse & Blackwell bought about 28,000 bottles from them yearly. He believed they supplied some chemists, but had no means of telling what proportion of his preparation was sold through chemists and grocers respectively. The consignees referred to were actual purchasers and agents. Before the defendant company came into the field his firm was, as far as he knew, the only one of that name dealing in meat-preparations. Their only place of business was at Richmond, Virginia. The bottle produced was the only

form and size in which they put up their meat-juice, and the labels on it were always the same.

So that, previous to the end of 1897, there was no need for a purchaser to ask a chemist for anything other than Valentine's?—No; I know of none.

When did you first hear of the defendant company?—I heard of the company being formed in 1897; Messrs. Newbury sent me an extract from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 23, 1897, describing the registration of the company.

And when did you hear next about them?—In February, 1898, I received a cable from Mr. Edwards, of Loudon, asking if we were the makers of Valentine's meat-extract globnles.

And was this your reply: "Globules nnknown, possible fraud"?—Yes.

Why did you not commence this action earlier?—Becanse, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, I could not leave the country then.

In the peroration of your affidavit you say yon believe that the defendant deliberately and intentionally sold these preparations to deceive the pnblic. Do you believe or mean that now?—I mean what is there.

Yon do not know Mr. C. R. Valentine personally?—I do not.

Tell my Lord what the defendants have done by which, in your opinion, they have deceived the public.—By the use of the name.

Yes; and do yon allege anything else?—I think the representations in their circulars and advertisement are calculated to deceive the public.

Will you point out the statement in the circular which you object to?

The witness, after examination of the circular, quoted one or two sentences, but repeatedly said, in reply to counsel, that it was the use of the name in connection with meat-extract which, in his opinion, was likely to deceive the public. He conld not say that the circular resembled any of his.

What, then, in your opiniou, can the defendants do to distinguish their goods from yours, short of retiring from the trade?—I have not thought that out; that is his business.

Do yon say that it is impracticable for anyone of the name of Valentine to carry on a business in meat-extract without giving you cause to object?—That depends on whether it deceives the public or not.

There is a considerable difference between your prices and theirs?—There is some difference.

No chemist who nses this preparation of my clients, stating that it is prepared by an improved Liebig's process would think it was yonrs?—That depends on what he means by "improved."

Well, he wonld not mean the negation of the process, I suppose?—I do not understand.

In Liebig's process all the albnmen is taken out, in yours the albumen is left in; is that not so?—Yes.

Then if you saw a direction that this might be used with hot water, a chemist would infer that the albumen was taken out?—He might infer it; and he might make a mistake if he did.

Yonr preparation is principally sold by chemists for invalids?—I should not be snrprised if the greater part of it were sold for sick people; but a good deal is sold for well people.

What objection have you to Mr. Valentine tradiug as "Valentine & Co.," apart from this compauy? Yon ask for an injunction against him; do yon object to his importiug meat-extract and selling it in bulk?—Yes; provided it deceives the public

Re-examined by Mr. Moulton the witness said "Valtine meat-globules, Valentine's patent," was the heading of one of the defendants' advertisements. He complained of that.

At the close of the witness's evidence, connsel, at the suggestion of his Lordship, considered whether some course could not be taken to shorten the case by preventing repetition.

Mr. Justice Stirling pointed out that there was the allegation that the defendants had of design, and with a view to get the benefit of plaintiffs' repntation, so drafted their advertisements and circnlars so as to deceive the public. That was a matter which mnst be gone into, bnt on the general question as to what the effect of the use of the name was there did not seem to his Lordship to be much more to be said.

Mr. Upjohn said he admitted that mistakes had been made. He said that defendants were entitled to use the name, that they had done everything that was possible to prevent mistakes, and that the careless mistakes of careless people could not prejudice his rights.

Mr. Justice Stirling: I think the case against you is exactly that stated by yonr agent, Mr. Kidd—that when he put your goods on the market his customers told him that they understood they were plaintiffs' goods; and, further, that the majority of people before whom yonr circulars and advertisements come would suppose that they referred to plaintiffs' "Valentine" preparatious.

Mr. Upjohn said that out of 100,000 circulars sent out by defendants he did not think they had fifty inquiries. He did not admit that the majority of people had made a mistake. He admitted many had done so.

Mr. Moulton was not content with that admission; his case went further.

Mr. Chas. Sugden, assistant-manager of the drug-department of Harrod's Stores, said in cross-examination that until the beginning of last year, when at the Grocers' Exhibition he saw the defendants' exhibits, he had never seen a bottle or packet of meat-extract bearing the name of "Valentine," except those sold by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Arthur Charles Olds, a Bath chemist, said the two "Valentines" were confusing. He had himself purchased and re-sold to a customer defendants' goods, honestly believing, nntil the error was pointed out to him, that they were plaintiffs' preparations.

By Mr. Upjohn: Plaintiffs' extract was expensive, and he did not think it would be nsed by cyclists or footballers, but its nse was not entirely restricted to the sick-room. Only last week he supplied half-a-dozen bottles for a dog. (Laughter.)

The dog was sick?—Yes. (Renewed langhter)

Therefore he came under the category of an invalid, and dare say his owners provided him with a sick-room?—Witness could not say.

Mr. William Walter Bruuton, who had been twenty years in the trade, and had known Valentine's meat-juice all the time, said the confnsion of names had misled him.

Dr. E. C. Pritchard, in practice at Keusington, cross-examiued, said he had inferred from the inscription on the defendants' packages—"Valentine's Extract Company (Limited)"—that the plaintiffs had opened a branch in London, or had appointed agents on this side, and he proceeded on that assumption until the error was pointed out.

Mr. William W. Chate, partner in the firm of J. Harris Chate, 65 Tooley Street, provision-agents, said he had known the defendant C. R. Valentine seven or eight years in business way, and had known him personally for a few years past. Mr. C. R. Valentine had been dairy-expert to the New Zealand Government, and afterwards manager in England of the dairy department of the Colonial Consignment and Distribution Company. He did not commence to deal with extract of meat until March, 1897.

Mr. Swinfen Eady: As far as you know has the defendant C. R. Valentine had any experience whatever in the manufacture of extract of meat?—Not to my knowledge.

Witness added that in June or July the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company made over a branch of the business to Mr. C. R. Valentine. At the beginning of last year he had some conversation with Mr. C. R. Valentine with respect to his embarking on this business soon after the formation of the company. Witness said to him, "I think yon will come into collision with the Valentine Meat-juice." He replied, "I think perhaps it will help us." Mr. C. R. Valentine also said in conversation that he had orders from people who thought it was Valentine's Meat-juice Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Upjohn: Are yon prepared to pledge yonr oath that Mr. Valentine ever used the expression that the confusion or similarity of names would help him or help his compauy?—Yes. Witness had called at the warehonse on business when this conversation took place.

I pnt it to yon that nothing of the sort took place. Is not the fact that on different occasions you have b

versations with Mr. C. R. Valentine, pretended to be his f nd, and offered to help him in pushing this business?—ll, I hope I am his friend now.

Mr. Upjohn: Yes, you have shown it.

Witness said he had pushed the trade with several people. elieving that Mr. C. R. Valentine intended to make a shonest profit out of the collision?—No. Witness knew th letters were sent out by the defendant disclaiming any connection with the American company. He had not said th Mr. C. R. Valentine had said that he would make a profit or benefit out of the similarity of the names; he said it ould help. Witness did not think he could have meant th the advertisement which would follow from the report in he papers of a great lawsuit such as this would help.

r. B. A. Burnand, manager for his father, a grocer at Hrow Road, said he had been in the trade twenty years. In February last a traveller from Messrs. Hughes, of Echeap, called on him with some meat globules, which he purchased believing they were the preparations of the plaintiff company, and he sold them as such, honestly beeving that they were so. He did not learn that they were not until Mr. Valentine, the plaintiff, purchased from hi what remained of the stock. He had seen the traveller sin offering the same goods.

r. Upjohn: Apart from the name, there was nothing in th nake-up which could have deceived you?—Witness said th name Valentine meant to him and to the trade the Vantine Meat-juice Company, of Virginia.

e case was adjourned until Friday.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re AMUEL HENRY HOWARTH, formerly of 282 Manchester Street, Oldham, Chemist and Sub-postmaster.

At the Oldham Bankruptcy Court, on May 5, this debtor fail to appear to undergo his public examination. The Offi al Receiver said the debtor had absconded, and it was sup sed he had gone to America. A warrant for his arrest wa ranted.

Re VILLIAM JAMES DANIEL, 147 and 149 Cannon Street, Middlesborough, Chemist and Druggist.

A SITTING for the public examination of this debtor, whe deficiency is stated at 92*l.*, was held on May 3 at Sto ton-on-Tees. It appeared that in 1893 the debtor sta d business with 150*l.* capital, which his father lent hin and which sum he had not repaid, nor had he paid any inte st. He held a sub-post-office, by which he made 18*l.* per nnum. He lost the post-office, because he borrowed 9*l.* of t money belonging to the post-office authorities and used it i his own business. He repaid the money by borrowing it fn n his father. He also had 16*l* of the post-office money stol in November last, when a fire occurred on his premis He alleged his failure to have been caused through bad rade. The examination was eventually ordered to be clos .

Re HARRY BENTINCK BUDD, Charters Towers, Lingfield, Surrey, formerly a Patent-medicine Manufacturer.

T public examination of the above-named debtor took plac at the Tunbridge Wells Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday. A ed as to his money at various banks, debtor said he cou not answer so many questions.

T Deputy Official Receiver said he could not help it. It w the law.

D tor: There's a lot of red tape about the law.

M Mackintosh (who appeared for the debtor) said they wou do all they could to help the Official Receiver. Mr. Bud was a young gentleman who a few years ago was the own of a large fortune. A large amount, unfortunately, had een lost in the Celladema Company and on the Stock Exc nge. Now, practically, he was solvent; in fact, more tha olvent. It was no good troubling Mr. Budd with his affa , but he assured the Court that, with the assistance of his solicitor and the private secretary, they would do what was promised.

The examination was then adjourned.

Re CHARLES HENRY MENHINICK, 61 Mo nt Pleasant Terrace and 23 Milbay Road, Plymouth, Chemist.

THE first meeting of creditors was held at Plymouth on May 8. The statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities 1,246*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1,152*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is expected to rank for dividend, and available assets are estimated to produce 352*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* In the course of his evidence, debtor stated that he began business in 1888 at 23 Milbay Road with a capital of 120*l.*, and an additional 150*l.*, which he borrowed. He continued at that address until 1897, when he removed to his present address. He became aware of his insolvency six months ago, but the Chairman said he doubted this, and in his opinion the debtor had been in difficulties for a considerable time. Debtor stated that he had kept a day-book and ledger, but he had omitted to balance his accounts, and he had never taken stock. He attributed his present position to a serious accident which incapacitated him for six months, and to heavy legal expenses which had been incurred. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Official Receiver. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Adams & Son, Plymouth	10	0	0
Battle, Maltby & Down, Lincoln	47	10	0
Biscombe & Sons, Plymouth	10	0	0
Bosphorus Oil Company, Bristol	13	12	9
Bowering & Co., Plymouth	15	4	4
Clemens, E. T., Plymouth	10	0	0
Cooper & Nephews, Birkenhead	10	0	0
Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, London ...	10	0	0
Evans, Gadd & Co, Exeter	23	9	4
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, London ...	50	0	0
Jackson & Co., Plymouth	17	10	10
Marriage & Co, Reigate	10	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	64	17	9
Menhinick, H., Plymouth	150	0	0
Parr, A. J., Plymouth	13	6	8
Pearse, Samuel, Plymouth...	24	19	8
Prouse Brothers, Plymouth	14	5	2
Rooker & Co., Plymouth	10	0	0
Ruthmore, J., Plymouth	10	0	0
Sage & Co., London	10	0	0
Scown Williams, Plymouth	15	4	4
Spooner & Co., Plymouth	17	6	0
Bankers	204	7	8

Partly Secured.

Parr, A. J.	39	19	8
Waycott, R, Plympton	225	0	0
Rent	32	3	0

Re HARRY MUNKMAN HAMES, 9 and 11 High Street, Rushden, Northampton, Chemist, &c.

THIS debtor, whose accounts show a deficit of 824*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, his liabilities amounting to 953*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and his assets being estimated to produce 128*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, again came before the Registrar, Dr. Faulkner, sitting at the Northampton County Court on May 9, for his public examination, which was declared closed.

Deed of Arrangement.

Williams, Thomas Hughes, the High-class Drug-stores, 33A Eccleston Street, Prescot, wine and spirit merchant, seedsman, and wholesale druggist. Trustee, William Hassall, Church Street, Prescot, auctioneer, &c. Dated April 27; filed May 2. Liabilities unsecured, 527*l.* 14*s*, 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 280*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s	d.
Cameron, W., Liverpool	50	0	0
Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool	12	0	0
Dennett, Thomas, Prescot	1 0	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Gough, J. H., New Broughton	25	0	0
Harrison, Charles, Manchester	10	0	0
Hughes, H. W., Liverpool	18	0	0
Idris & Co., Liverpool	26	0	0
Matthews, J., & Co., Liverpool	12	0	0
Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield	23	0	0
Rowand & Co., Liverpool..	10	0	0
Teffart & Co., Belfast	10	0	0
Tyrer, William, Prescot	10	0	0
Walker, J., & Son (Limited), Kilmarnock	30	0	0
Yates, Samuel, Manchester	36	0	0

New Companies & Company News.

Chemical Oil Syndicate (Limited).—Capital 35,000*l.* Objects: To manufacture and deal in petroleum or other mineral oils and the products thereof, and to carry on the business of oil-merchants, chemists, engineers, &c.

F. W. Tinker (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap, glycerin, and alkali manufacturer and merchant, now carried on by Francis W. Tinker at St. Helens, Lancs, and to carry on the same.

Barnet Aërated-water Company (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.* Objects: To adopt an agreement with Blanche J. Nicole, trading as "The Barnet Aërated-water Company," and to deal in mineral and aërated waters and other drinks. Registered office, 104 Holly Park Road, Friern Barnet, N.

Anglo-Russian Wood distillation and Chemical Products Company (Limited).—Capital 1,000,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with Count Ladislas Zbyszewski to carry on in Russia the business of drying malt and residues from breweries and distilleries, and residues from beet-sugar works, the utilisation of the same into cattle-food, the treatment of residues of slaughter-houses, the carbonisation and distillation of wood, peat, coal, &c., to refine pyroligneous acid, to manufacture celluloid, acetylene-gas, carbide of calcium, and other chemical products.

Johnson's Eastern Drug Company (Limited).—Capital 500*l*, in 1*l* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, herbalists, stationers, opticians, confectioners, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. Kite, 30 Woodstock Road, Forest Gate, E, police-constable (1 share); E. Johnson, 204 Gipsy Lane, Forest Gate, E., manager (1); B Shekleton, 17 Compton Avenue, East Ham, E., surgeon (1); F. Tregear, 204 Gipsy Lane, Forest Gate, E, chemist (1); A. J Holmes, M.P.S., 81 Green Street, Upton Park, E, chemist (2); J. H Budd, Forest Gate, E., confectioner (1); A. J. Martin, Forest Gate, E., clerk (1); Miss Caroline Barnard, 128 St Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park, N. (492). T. E. Johnson is the manager. Registered office, 204 Gipsy Lane, Forest Gate, E.

Southall Brothers & Barclay.—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on May 5. Mr. Thomas Barclay presided, and moved the adoption of the report, which has appeared in the *C. & D.* Mr. Barclay expressed the pleasure the directors had in meeting the shareholders. They only regretted it was found impossible to distribute the shares more generally amongst the friends of the house. Though but little effort was made in advertising, nearly four times as many shares were applied for as were available. Having summarised the report—which showed that besides paying the dividend on the preference shares a sum of 2,622*l.* was to be carried to the reserve, and that this left sufficient to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares approximately at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a balance of 359*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to be carried forward—he said he thought these profits were very satisfactory, and fully bore out the statement made in the prospectus. Passing from the accounts, Mr. Barclay proceeded to give an interesting review of the origin and history of the business. It was founded in 1820 by the late Thomas Southall, who had previously been engaged as an assistant with John Bell, of Oxford Street. It was perhaps worth recording that the experiences of John Bell and Thomas Southall were somewhat the same at the commencement of their business career. It is said of John Bell that he was so discouraged by his first day's business, when he took 10*s.* but was cheated out of half a guinea in giving change, that at night he would not light his lamps, and that his first year's business resulted in a loss. Thomas Southall was so disheartened at the end of his first year's trade that it is said he took his keys to the landlord, who was also a member of the Society of Friends, with the intention of giving up possession of his shop; but the landlord had more faith in Thomas Southall than he had in himself, and urged him to continue for another year, telling him that if he was not satisfied he would forgive him his rent. The faith of the landlord was well justified by the success which followed, for Thomas Southall found it necessary not long afterwards to get his brother William to join him, and they went into partnership, the name of the firm being T. & W. Southall. Having referred to the continued connection of the Southall family with the business, Mr. Barclay mentioned that the sales during the past year were about fifteen times larger than they were in the year 1861, when he came into the business. He wished the profits were in the same proportion, but the good old times of large profits and small expenses had gone and would never return. The development of the business, he explained, had involved large expenditure of capital for building new factories and providing machinery and plant. Mr. Southall and he felt that the time had come, for family reasons, when they should convert the business into a limited-liability company, otherwise the new capital required for these extensions, when added to that which was already employed in the concern would be so heavy as to prevent the younger members of the firm being able to provide it when the death of one or both of them rendered it necessary without seriously crippling the business. The formation of the company and the issue of preference shares had entirely removed that difficulty, but they had taken care that the management of the business should in no wise be different to what it was previous to the formation of the company. All the ordinary shares were held by the directors, and the business in every department was under their direct personal supervision. Mr. Barclay added an interesting sketch of the modern pharmacist as compared with the old apothecary, and said the directors appreciated to the full the responsibility resting on them of upholding the reputation their firm had enjoyed for something like eighty years. Mr. Alfred Southall seconded the adoption of the report without comment, and the resolution was passed with unanimity. The dividend recommended therein was also approved. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Barclay, Mr. Gilbert Southall was re-elected a director.

Borax Consolidated (Limited).—At the first general meeting, held at Winchester House on Wednesday, Sir Alexander Wilson, who presided, stated that the directors had had a difficulty with the transfer of the property of the Borax Company, owing to the action of a debenture-holder in that company, but the obstacles were practically overcome. The accounts to March 31 last were not yet completed, but he was able to say that the profits for the six months had been not less than 100,000*l.*, or 20 per cent. more than the estimate, and sufficient to provide the interest on the debenture stock, the dividend on the preference shares, and the sinking fund for the whole year, and to leave a substantial balance towards a dividend on the ordinary shares and reserve funds. In regard to the future, Sir Alexander remarked that the demand for borax was steadily progressing, and there were various new processes, still in the experimental stage, in which borax played an important part. At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions embodying alterations of and additions to the articles of association were agreed to.

Drugs, Chemicals and Apothecaries' Wares to the value of 115,000*l.* were imported into Natal in 1898, compared with 118,300*l.* in 1897. Among other imports were quicksilver, 4,541 lbs. (1897, 19,760 lbs.); perfumes 1,807*l.* (1897, 4,254*l*); methylated spirit, 2,019 gals. (1897, 1,690 gals.); and spices, 3,622*l.* (1897, 1,381*l*).

The Unqualified Dispenser and the Medical Council.

UNDER the title "Epsom Salts and Oxalic Acid" *Truth* of this week contains an excellent article dealing with the important subject of the right of medical men to employ unqualified men to dispense their medicines. We append the article in full:—

A question of considerable public importance was addressed by Major Rasch to Sir John Gorst, as the representative of the Privy Council, on Thursday last. It had reference to the employment of unqualified dispensers by medical practitioners, and was founded upon an inquest held at the beginning of the year at Heaton Norris, where it was proved that a patient had lost his life through a mistake on the part of the unqualified dispenser employed by his medical attendant. The mistake took the form of introducing 50 gr. of morphia into a mixture in place of $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of liquor morphine. In reply to Major Rasch's question, Sir John Gorst gave the following answer:—

The Privy Council has been in communication with the General Medical Council on the subject. The Executive Committee of that body, while admitting that occasional accidents may arise from the employment by qualified medical practitioners of careless or incompetent dispensers, consider such cases to be very rare and believe that the best protection is afforded to the public by the responsibility of the practitioner for the acts or defaults of the servants whom he employs. Instances of such mistakes are not confined to dispensers employed by medical practitioners.

Now, with all respect to the august body concerned, the opinions here attributed to the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council contain much matter for criticism. Nor does the Executive Committee itself appear to be entirely satisfied with its own pronouncement, for I understand that it has referred this question to the next general meeting of the Council. In this it has done well, and it is to be hoped that the profession will give serious and unbiassed consideration to the question. The Executive Committee "consider" that accidents in doctors' dispensaries are "very rare." It would be more re-assuring if they could give some solid grounds for this belief, but as it is difficult to see how they can have any information on the subject, it seems more probable that the belief is a mere guess. There is only one way in which accidents of this character can become publicly known, and that is by a death and an inquest; and the chances are that any accident which stops short of fatal results would remain for ever a secret in the breast of the doctor concerned, even if he discovered it himself. Even where such an accident leads to fatal results, can we ever be sure of the truth becoming known? With whom does it rest to certify the cause of death? With the doctor himself, who is directly responsible for the accident. Doctors are, of course, a highly honourable body of men, and ready to make any sacrifice for the benefit of their patients; but when the patient is dead, and nobody but the doctor knows what caused his death, and the exposure of the facts will involve the doctor in a scandal which may have disastrous results on his practice, to hold that he may be possibly tempted to keep the secret to himself is only to say that human nature is as strong in doctors as in the rest of mankind. We cannot expect any man, even a member of an honourable profession, to voluntarily sign his own death-warrant. For these reasons I do not think much weight can be attached to the opinion of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council that such accidents are very rare. They may be rare or they may be frequent, but which it is neither the medical profession nor the public have any certain means of knowing.

That being so, it follows that equally little weight can be attached to the opinion of the Committee that "the best protection is afforded to the public by the responsibility of the practitioner for the acts or defaults of the servants whom he employs." As long as it rests with the practitioner himself to say whether the acts or defaults of his servants shall become known to the public, or even to his own patient, the responsibility of the medical practitioner counts for uncommonly little. Precisely the same argument might be applied to the druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. Both of them, like the rest of us, are in the eye of the law responsible for the acts and defaults of their servants. Nevertheless, the law has thought it desirable in the interests of the public to impose a further safeguard, and has enacted that persons who act as pharmaceutical chemists and persons who dispense poisons in shops shall be possessed of certain professional qualifications. As a matter of logic there can be no reason why the same qualifications should not be insisted upon in a doctor's dispensary. We all share the horror of Mr. Pickwick when he heard that the chemist had left his shop in charge of the very nice errand-boy who believed that Epsom salts were oxalic acid. We may reasonably feel the same horror at the idea of draughts and pills being compounded in a doctor's dispensary by a youth whose knowledge of drugs is equally rudimentary. I do not mean to impute to the medical profession as a body that they take no proper precautions to see that their dispensers are up to their work. But we have got to remember the difficulties which beset the struggling members of the profession, more especially those who have large and unremunerative practices among the poorer classes. I have heard of a doctor of this class seeing a hundred or more poor patients in the course of an hour or so in the evening, writing a hurried prescription for each of them, and all these being made up by the dispenser while the patients waited. It needs a very smart and well-qualified man to do work like this without ever making a mistake, and yet it is the poor man's doctor who is the least likely to be able to afford a really smart and well-qualified man.

For another reason the General Medical Council will find it extremely difficult to resist a demand in this direction at the present moment. It will be remembered that only a few months back the Council issued a very sharp reminder to the profession generally on the impropriety of employing unqualified assistants. This order resulted—somewhat unjustly in my opinion—in large numbers of deserving men with a considerable knowledge of medicine, acquired by years of experience, although destitute of technical qualifications, being deprived of their means of livelihood. When it was suggested that the step taken by the Medical Council was prompted merely by "trade union" policy—that is to say, by the desire to protect the qualified practitioner from the competition of unqualified men—the organs of the profession retorted with asperity that the public interest, and the public interest alone, was what the profession had in view. If so, I would ask wherein lies the difference between the unqualified assistant and the unqualified dispenser. Common sense will tell anybody that the position is the same in the two cases—indeed, if anything, the unqualified dispenser is more likely to be dangerous to the public than the unqualified assistant, who, in the vast majority of cases, has always been restricted to work which he was perfectly competent to perform. It remains to be seen whether the General Medical Council, when this matter comes before them at their next general meeting, will look at it from the point of view of the public or from the point of view of their own pecuniary and professional interests. If they fail to take any action, then it will be the duty of the Government to consider whether the doctor's dispensary and the chemist's shop should not be placed on the same footing in the eye of the law.

URINE ANALYSIS is one of the best side-lines a chemist can take up, because he can assist local medical men, and bring customers through it. The way to begin is told in "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis," published at the office of the *C. & D.* at 1*s.* 6*d.*; by post 1*s.* 8*d.*

DRUGS FOR TURKEY.—The Turkish Customs authorities do some good by their rigid inspection of chemicals and drugs. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Lancet* mentions that the Ottoman chemists have very often declared best-quality goods to be harmful to public health; but the Ottoman Government states that there has been seized, for instance, at the Salonica Custom-house santonin which was a compound of 1 per cent. of santonin and 99 per cent. of crystallised boric acid, and sulphate of quinine containing more than 30 per cent. of water.

Correspondence.

Notice to Correspondents. *In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.*

American Trade with the Cape.

SIR,—A few further remarks on the trade of the United States with South Africa in chemists' goods may not perhaps be out of place from the point of view of an ordinary retailer. There is no doubt that the white-rubber goods from the United States are far more durable than the best English lines in this climate, and are much cheaper. But in enemas the public will not have it at any price. The grain appears to be too coarse for it to be used in feeding-bottle tubing or teats, in addition to which the taste and smell are more persistent than in pure rubber, while the weight, stiffness, and appearance are against the use of white rubber for perfume-sprays, &c. For stronger sprays, atomisers, powder-insufflators, and ball syringes it answers well, and I should think that owing to the low price the imports of these lines would increase. For shop-rounds there is nothing in the English market at the price to compete with the glass recess-labelled bottles sent out by some American firms. Certainly the best English are better glass and better finish, but the price is double. As regards dispensing-bottles, American cost slightly more landed at the Cape than English bottles of the same quality; and as an order from U.S. takes about twice as long to arrive, our home manufacturers have not much to fear from American competition in that line. Very few English wholesale drug and sundries houses have representatives in South Africa, and as travellers have to pay an annual licence of 25*l.*, travelling by rail is expensive, and the distance between towns is great, perhaps it would not pay.

Yours faithfully,

Mafeking, April 15. J. E. JONES.

Examination Reform Wanted.

SIR,—It seems to me essential that the grievances of Minor students should be frequently reiterated; men who have been qualified five or ten years cannot speak of the treatment to which candidates are subjected to-day.

I have seen a little of it, from various points, and while some are courteous and patient at their office, several are not commonly polite in manner, or refined in language. But the system (before the examiners) requires some alteration.

The first day's examination on the whole is admirably conducted, and one passes on his merits. Little bits of sarcasm and pomposity are however sometimes present, and they are found "incompatible" when dispensing. But the unjust thing about the first day is, that it has to be passed every time before one can proceed to the second. How long is this to continue? We are as good as gagged until we have passed, and after that "happy event," we are inclined to forget the wrongs done to others who follow.

Most of the injustice however occurs on the second day. First, one is hurried into it immediately following the first day's work, instead of twelve months or so after it. Secondly, the fact that it is *viva voce* adds to the bewilderment of any brain which feels a tension. It is asserted that the general knowledge of the candidate is ascertained far better by this method than by a written examination. But why then do they conduct the Major mainly in writing? Either the Major is a farce, or the Minor (second day) is—a farce which by the way materially increases the revenue of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

May 1. MICROSPOROPHYLL. (258/62).

Adulterated 100 per Cent.

SIR,—Is there not something wrong in the borax prosecution reported at page 738 of your last week's issue? How can anybody sell borax adulterated with 100 per cent. of carbonate of soda? The evidence was that bicarbonate of soda was unwittingly and in good faith sold in error for borax. Is it competent to bring a charge under the Food and Drugs Act in such a case? The Bench seems to have accepted the evidence for the defence, and imposed a penalty not because an adulterated article had been sold but because "a very serious mistake had been made." The Act says, "No person shall sell any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded," and the offender here seems to have been charged with selling "borax adulterated with 100 per cent. of carbonate of soda." But he did not sell borax at all, and he was entitled to plead that he did not commit the offence charged against him. No doubt what he did was to the prejudice of the purchaser, and maybe he was entitled to suffer for committing a mistake, but, all the same, it is not clear that it strictly comes within the offences struck at by the Food and Drugs Act.

Yours,

LEGALITY. (4/32.)

[There have been numerous prosecutions (cotton oil for olive oil, &c.) for "100-per-cent. adulterations." The words of the section surely cover such cases. If an article adulterated with 90 per cent. of another ingredient is not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, why not 100 per cent. is substituted? Fraud is not an essential part of the offence contemplated by Section 6 of the Act. ED. *C. & D.*]

Profits on Proprietaries.

SIR,—It is some compliment to the P.A.T.A. to find that the proprietors of Seigel's syrup have at last fallen in with the requests of the trade. This week I had placed before me by their representative an agreement not to sell the 1*s.* 1½ size under 1*s.* 1*d.*; others at similar rates. Considering the wholesale price, of course there is nothing to be jubilant over except the recognition of the principle. Manufacturers should ask themselves, Will it pay them in the long run to allow two hundred or so store-shops to have their own wares (for a particular purpose), and thus offend some 5,000 to 6 000 chemists? Are not chemists in business to obtain a livelihood? If so, why should they handle any goods without a reasonable profit? Is it common sense to expect a trader to hand over his counter an article bearing practically no profit without in some way—perhaps almost unconsciously—prejudicing the customer's mind against it? I am also of opinion that it will be unwise for manufacturers to protect a profit less than 20 per cent. Patent medicines, &c., do not run to heavy takings.

Yours, &c.,

Llanelly, S. Wales. MORGAN W. JAMES.

Why She Spoke.

SIR,—On consulting the best authorities I find that Balaam's ass did not speak until she discovered what a stubborn old fool she had to deal with.

Yours,

ANON. (8/24.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Notice to Querists. *We reply to subscribers and their employés only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.*

244/63. *W. L. E.*—Permanent Hardness due to magnesium sulphate cannot be removed, but for laundry purposes may be somewhat modified by the addition of caustic soda. Water of 30° permanent hardness is quite unsuited for a laundry, on account of the enormous waste of soap it causes.

251/5. *Basil.*—Your sample of Curb-lotion is a cantharides one coloured with cochineal. As far as we

lge, its strength is about 1½ oz. cantharides to 1 pint of ttified spirit.

228/61. *Alf.*—Your sample of aniline-blue is methyl-blue, l, being soluble in water, is suited for ink-making. thyl-blue is changed to a reddish brown by alkalies.

253/49. *Boot-paint.*—We have several times published formula for the boot-sole dressing you send, the last time November 5, 1898, page 766.

51/52. *Manager.*—The mixture and ointment for piles suggest are fairly good. The treatment of piles is fully lt with in "Diseases and Remedies," page 131.

51/39. *Dubito.*—The last Preliminary or First exnation will be held on July 10, 1900. After that a ificate of having passed certain examinations approved he Council will be required, but the fee of two guineas be payable as now. The list of approved examining ies, and the examinations which will be accepted, were n in our report of the Council meeting last week.

51/1. *Infanta.*—**Infants' Food.**—Your sample has a position approximately as follows:—

Wheat-flour	1 lb.
Biscuit-flour	1 lb.
Sugar of milk	6 oz.
Powdered malt	4 oz.
Bicarbonate of potash	¼ oz.
Sodium chloride	½ oz.

Mix.

50/23. *Vinum.*—**Cream-of-tartar Substitute.**—This is sulphate of potash mixed with a tenth of its weight of flr.

3/22. *Drugs* wants an opinion on the best title to act customers. He gives us Blank's Drug-stores, dispeing chemist, qualified store-chemist, and chemist and drgist to select from. We prefer the last.

3/23. *Jacobus.*—We agree that any chemist who sees a gt opening for a prescribing business ought to find it a prtable investment of time and money to take the apothecas' licence. Holding that need not prevent him carrying on is chemist's business.

6/73. *J. G.*—The change in the Preliminary examinatio does not take place until August next year (1900). The stment which you refer to is, doubtless, an oversight.

8/45. *Bona Fides* has a lady customer who buys from hi large quantities of cocaine. He is troubled in his cocience as to what he ought to do. The lady, in reply to s question, assures him that she perfectly understands its se, and says it is taken for neuralgia on the advice of a ctor. He asks for our opinion whether he ought to conunicate with the lady's husband. Our advice is that he should discover the doctor who usually attends the fally, and place the matter in his hands. Failing the dor he might communicate with some discreet acquaintan of the husband.

7/37. *Vigilans.*—(1) It is in the nature of toffee to bene soft on exposure to air, and we question whether the eans sometimes adopted in the case of other confectio ry—varnishing with a tolu-varnish or paraffin-wax—wo d be appreciated in this case. (2) The dose of the ne -tonic (*C. & D.*, page 707) is one or two teaspoonfuls.

7/31. *Scavenger* (Pernambuco).—You do not state wh weed-killers you have made and found wanting; but we ive a formula for **Arsenical Weed-killer**, which gives sat factory results:—

White arsenic	℥ij.
Carbonate of soda	℥iv.
Aniline water-blue	ʒj.
Water	Cong. j.

l the arsenic and carbonate of soda in the water till dissol d, and add the dye previously dissolved in a little water.

3/55. *Pilula.*—There is no university that grants the B.S degree to persons who have not matriculated. You will find particulars of the various examinations in science in the Educational number of the *C. & D.*, September 3 1898, page 424.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

256/23. Maker of "resinol ointment."
6/60. Address of makers of "Doncella" brand of cigars.

[More letters and replies next week.]

Westminster Wisdom.

Unqualified Dispensers.

Major Rasch has given notice of a further question on the subject of the dispensers to medical men, and this he proposes to put to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Friday, May 12. The new query is "Whether the Executive of the General Medical Council had stated, in their reply to the Privy Council, what grounds they had for considering that accidents due to the employment of unqualified dispensers by medical practitioners were very rare; and, if not, would he ask that body what means they had of knowing the number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, which resulted in doctors' surgeries from the employment of unqualified dispensers?"

As Major Rasch represents that part of Essex where Mr. Glyn-Jones resides, it is highly probable that his curiosity in regard to the dispensing arrangements of medical men has been stimulated by the P.A.T.A. Secretary, who is very earnest indeed on this subject.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

The Committee on Thursday of last week reached the second part of the Bill. Previously, however, a clause relating to condensed milk was amended and agreed to in the following form:—

Every tin or other receptacle containing condensed separated or skimmed milk must bear a label clearly visible to the purchaser on which the words "Separated Milk" or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type; and if any person sells, or exposes, or offers for sale condensed separated or skimmed milk in contravention of this section, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10*l.* (2) No colouring-matter shall be added to condensed, separated, or skimmed milk.

Clause 12, which provides that labels giving notice of mixtures shall be so written or printed that the notice is not obscure, though labels or registered trade-marks which have been used for seven years are not to be affected, was carried without alteration. Mr. Hobhouse wanted to add that when a mixture contains less than 60 per cent. of the article named that fact should be stated on the labels. Mr. Long objected, and this proposal was withdrawn. The division of samples purchased was made compulsory, not optional as at present; but Mr. Long carried an amendment to his clause omitting words which required that one portion of the sample should be given to the vendor, as he pointed out that the vendor might slip away, or refuse to take the portion.

On Monday last the clause relating to penalties occupied most of the time. Maximum penalties are much increased, and a new section was added giving the Court the power, in certain cases, of imprisoning the contumacious defendant. The clause relating to warranties was to be dealt with on Thursday, and the discussion on this clause was expected to raise the question of invoices as warranties and generally the responsibilities of wholesale dealers. A report of the discussion will be found on a subsequent page.

Preservatives in Foods.

Mr. Chaplin has stated in the House of Commons that the Committee which he is to appoint to inquire into the question of the use of preservatives in foods will be a Departmental Committee, and that it will not be open to press reporters.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 11.

STAGNATION is the tone of the market this week. That is the pessimistic view of it, but there is really very little doing by dealers. Some chemical-manufacturers are busy, but as the general tendency of prices of manufactured products is upwards, the briskness is not abnormally great. The singular movements of the week are in Chinese and Japanese produce. Buyers of star-anise oil have been somewhat slow to realise the importance of the information given in our issue of April 29, page 709. The price has advanced in sympathy with this. Menthol is also tending upwards, and camphor is wavering, 3,377 packages having arrived at Hamburg. German refiners have put another ¾*d.* on their price this week—a mysterious manœuvre which is not quite understood. English refiners have not raised their price. Quinine is dull, and glycerin is easier. The drug-sales to-day were uninteresting. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Acid, citric	Camphor (crude)	Areca nuts
Ammonia sulphate	Opium	Balsam tolu
Arsenic	Potash permanganate	Benzols
Camphor (refined)	Saffron	Cardamoms
Menthol	Sassafras-bark	Cinchona (Calisaya)
Oil, linseed		Croton seed
Oil, star-anise		Ferri et quininæ cit.
Vanilla		Ginger (Jamaica)
Wax (Carnauba)		Nux vomica
		Oil, castor
		Oil, cod-liver
		Oil, peppermint, HGH
		Quinine (second-hand only)
		Soda nitrate
		Wax, bees

There are some important arrivals of drugs this week, as will be seen from the following:—

Aloes (Bombay), 4; annatto-seed, 30; areca-nuts, 12; asafetida, 55; balsam copaiba, 6; benzoin, 42; calumba, 57; cannabis indica, 92; cardamoms, 119; castor oil (Ital.) 85, (E.I.) 1,330; cinchona (E.I) 504, (Ceylon) 78, (Java) 5; cod-liver oil 231, (Newf.) 45; colocynth, 24; cuscus, 48; dragon's-blood, 5; gentian, 14; honey 6, (Chilian) 107; kola (W.A.), 18; liquorice-root, 13; nux vomica, 706; oil, peppermint, 21; oil, rose, 2; opium, 38; quicksilver, 1; rhubarb, 51; saffron, 2; sandalwood, 482; senna, 26; tamarinds (E.I.), 17; thyme-seed, 400; vanilla 1, (Seychelles), 40; wax (bees'), 542.

Heavy Chemicals.

[*These prices are for other market-centres than London*]

An increase in the general business passing in the heavy-chemical market is to be noted, and prices all round keep firm. Home-trade demand is good, whilst there are more export-orders in circulation, the Tyneside market particularly being busier in this respect.

Alkali Produce.—Bleaching-powder is in good request and easily maintains a firm position. Caustic soda is steady, as are also soda crystals. A better inquiry is being experienced for soda-ash and ammonia alkali. Yellow prussiate of potash is still scarce, and best Lancashire makes are quoted 8*d.* to 8¼*d.* Chlorates are unchanged: potash, 3½*d.* to 3⅝*d.*, and soda, 3¾*d.* Silicates of soda are moving briskly, 140° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.*; and 75° Tw., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*, f.o.b., Liverpool or Tyne.

Arsenic is dearer, at 19*l.* per ton ex-ship *Garston*.

Recovered Sulphur scarce, at 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.*

Brown Acetate of Lime in better inquiry and steadier, at 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.*, c.i.f.

South Durham Salt in heavy demand and firm at late rates.

Magnesium Salts.—Sulphate (Epsom salts), 55*s.* to 3*l.* in bags on rails: chloride, 50*s.* per ton; carbonate, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt. Calcined magnesia, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Sulphocyanides are very quiet. Ammonium, 95 per cent., 5¾*d.*; barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.*; and potassium, 6½*d.*

Glauber Salts, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* per ton, free on rails in bags.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 10.

Castor Oil.—The *Craftsman*, with 1,100 cases good seconds Calcutta, has arrived, and the value of this grade has eased off about $\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb. for quantity from the quay, but store parcels are still held at 2⅞*d.* to 2$\frac{15}{16}$*d.* per lb. First pressure has been selling somewhat freely at 2$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* for spot and near at hand deliveries, and now 2¾*d.* is being asked. Madras good seconds are held for 2¾*d.*

Beeswax.—Sales are reported of fine Chilian at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, and 1 ton fair pale River Plate at 7*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per cwt, and 7*l.* for a small lot of Cuban.

Capsicums are held at prices ranging from 25*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair to good bright.

African Ginger.—Further large sales have been made during the week, a total of 60 tons being reached, 17*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in transit for shipment abroad. On the spot 18*s.* to 20*s.* is asked.

Fenugreek-seed.—For Egyptian 8*s.* per cwt. is asked, and it is reported that the crop of this kind is a failure this year.

Arrowroot.—Prime W.I is still selling at 4½*d.* to 5*d.*, and sales are being made in the neighbourhood of this price.

Gum Guaiacum.—Fifty-three packages drossy to fine green blocky were offered at auction, but brought forth no bid. Holders' ideas of values range from 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

Gum Acacia.—Reports from Cairo are to the effect that very little is expected to come forward, and shippers are raising the limits of some lots lying on this market—in fact, some have been withdrawn. Small sales have been made of Soudan sorts at 65 per cwt.

Turmeric.—Thirty bags have been sold, 24*s.* per cwt. for bright Cochin ginger.

German Market.

Hamburg, May 9.

Our drug-market is quiet, with the exception of a few articles only.

Balsam Tolu is a shade easier, at 235m. per 100 kilos.

Borax (Refined) is quiet, at 31m. per 100 kilos.

Camphor.—Refined is firm, but does not show a large business. The refiners have advanced their quotations to 370m. per 100 kilos., while second-hand still offers at 350m.

Coca-leaves of good quality are scarce, and firmly held.

Ergot of Rye shows a very strong market; 260m. per 100 kilos. is asked, and 255m. has been paid.

Ipecacuanha is firm, at 19m. per kilo. for Cartagena.

Menthol is dull, at 13¾m. per kilo.

Lycopodium is very firm. Several parcels have been refused by the buyers, as being unclean. To-day's quotation for guaranteed pure is 265m. per 100 kilos.

Quillaia is quiet and depressed by large supplies; 27m. per 100 kilos. is quoted.

Quinine is quiet. Manufacturers still ask 51m. per kilo., while second-hand sells at 45m. to 46m. per kilo.

Wax.—Heavy arrivals of Japanese have depressed the market and quotation has dropped to 59m. per 100 kilos. spot. Carnauba is very firm, at 82m. to 150m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

Cod-liver Oil is dull, at 56m. per barrel. HGH peppermint quiet, at 4.60m. per lb., and Japanese at 6½m. per kilo.

The arrivals of drugs by direct import between May 5 and 9 comprised 1,093 packages of Japanese antimony, 16 of gum benjamin, 1,397 cases and 1,980 tubs of crude camphor, and 1,0[illegible] of camphor oil, 1,500 of cassia, 29 of colocynth, 37 of copaiba, [illegible] of fenugreek, 18 of rhubarb, 175 of star-anise, 10 of simaruba bark, 196 of beeswax, and 825 of Japan wax.

German Trade This Year.

The official report on the trade of Germany for the first quarter of the current year shows the imports to have increased in value by 30·2 per cent., and the exports by 24 per cent., over the corresponding quarter of 1898. The imports are valued at 1,222,300,000m., and the exports at 941,900,000m. Increase of trade with China and Japan is one of the improvements noted.

Cablegrams.

Hamburg, May 10, 5 51 P.M.:—Ergot and carnauba wax advancing. Camphor has quieted down a little, and steady. Opium easier.

* * * *

Bergen, May 10, 10 5 A.M.:—No improvement can be reported in the Finnmarken fishing owing to the stormy weather prevailing last week. The catch of cod up to date is 7,035,000, as compared with 32,463,000 last year, and the yield of unrefined medicinal oil 27,228 barrels, as against 19,990 last year. The market is about 1*s.* per barrel easier than my cable last week—viz., 53*s.* f.o.b., and dull at that.

* * * *

New York, May 11, 3 7 P.M.:—Fair business is being done on this market. Opium has declined to $2 85 per lb. Ergot is in a strong position, 29c. per lb. being obtained. Jalap is easier at 30c. per lb., but jalap is firmer at 10c. per lb. Benzoin is a scarce article, 25c. to 35c. per lb. being wanted. Cascarilla is also in small supply, and 7½c. per lb. is asked. New Curaçao aloes is easier at 3½c. per lb. Golden seal is firmly held at 75c. per lb.

London Markets.

Acid, Citric.—Firm owing to the stringency of juice supplies. The latest price was 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. in ton lots, and there is no second-hand stuff. To-day the makers have withdrawn their quotations, and the acid is unobtainable at 1*s.* 3*d.* An advance is expected.

Acid, Tartaric.—Weak. Foreign crystals 1*s.* per lb., English 1*s.* 1*d.*

Arrowroot.—Quiet in auction, fair St. Vincents being bought in at 4½*d.*

The total stock in the public warehouses on April 30 amounted to 9,610 barrels, as compared with 11,192 barrels at the corresponding period of 1897, 11,323 in 1896, and 14,947 in 1895. Shipments of the new crop are expected to be shipped in December, and the requirements during the next seven months, as compared with that of previous years, is estimated to be 7,000 barrels; there is, therefore, a deficiency of about 2,000 barrels, which may be minimised to some extent by the arrival of 1,509 packages this week from St. Vincent.

Arsenic.—Advanced again. Best white English powder is 30*l.* per ton.

Borax is in steady demand at the convention rates—16*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. in crystals, and powder 16*s.* 9*d.* Some large export orders have lately been filled. Boric acid is 26*s.* and 28*s.*

The exports from Leghorn during 1898 were 335 tons (6,111*l.*), against 183 tons (4,087*l.*) in 1897. Great Britain's share of this was 255 tons (4,657*l.*), or about 76 per cent. of the total quantity shipped; in 1897 the amount taken by Great Britain was only 13 per cent. Exports of boracic acid were 1,706 tons (33,991*l.*), as compared with 1,241 tons (22,673*l.*) in 1897. The amount shipped to Great Britain was 557 tons (10,181*l.*), the figures for 1897 being 340 tons (6,212*l.*). An increase in the exports of both articles will be noted from the above, and the quantity of raw material shipped exceeds the average of the last seven years.

Camphor.—It was rumoured on Tuesday that second-hand holders in Hamburg had raised their price to 370m. per 100 kilos., equivalent to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. This was owing to the refiners advancing their price by ¾*d.* per lb. to 1*s.* 8¼*d.*, leaving the English at 1*s.* 7½*d.* Yesterday the English makers consulted about 1*d.* advance, but to-day they had not yet come to a decision, and we are assured by the majority of them that they are adverse to an advance. The German list-prices are given below. The Hamburg market is well supplied with local orders for consumption, and from this country. In auction ten cases of Japanese refined, each containing 112 lbs. in 1-oz. tablets, were bought in at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb., 1*s.* 4*d.* being raised. Another parcel of crude Chinese imported last month was offered and bought in at 132*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The market for crude is neglected, and quotations are as previously reported. The German list prices are, for bells, 1*s.* 8¾*d.*; 4 oz. to 16 oz. tablets, 1*s.* 9¼*d.*; 2 oz. and 3 oz., 1*s.* 9¾*d.*; 1 oz., 1*s.* 10¼*d.*; ¾ oz., 1*s.* 10¾*d.*; ½ oz., 1*s.* 11¼*d.*; ¼ oz., 1*s.* 11¾*d.*; and ¼ oz. 2*s.* per lb., subject to ½*d.* per lb. reduction for ton lots, c.i.f. British ports.

Cascara Sagrada.—New crop for July-August shipment is offered at 27*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., but old bark is firmly held at 35*s.* on the spot. In auction good, part quilly bark was bought in at 40*s.* per cwt. The spot price for new is 30*s.*, and all the cheap drug is out of the market.

Cinchona.—Our Amsterdam correspondent, following up his cablegram in our last issue, states that the auctions of Java cinchona-bark passed off very quietly. The richest parcel of bark offered at the sales was a lot of 18 bales Ledgeriana stem bark in broken quill, produced on the Government estate. It analysed 8·89 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, and sold at 76¼c. per half-kilo. The highest price paid was 91c. for a parcel of Succirubra, long quill, which analysed 2 20 per cent. quinine sulphate. The East Indian twig bark realised 8¼c. Of the 604,345 oz. quinine sulphate in bark 463,610 oz. sold, at a decline of 22 per cent., owing to the increased shipments from Java. The prices were lower at the end than at the beginning of the auction. In London to-day most of the offerings sold at easier rates, especially Calisaya. Java root bark (2 40 per cent. quin. sulph.), damaged, was bought in nominally at 10*d.* per lb; bold flat yellow bark sold at 3*d.* to 4¼*d.* for damaged. Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, mostly thin papery, realised 8*d.* down to 4¼*d.* for damages; for sound, 9*d.* per lb. was refused; thick flat Cartagena, sound, was limited at 4½*d.* per lb.

The exports from Guayaquil in 1898 were 863 quintals, valued at 1,726*l.*, as against 1,364 quintals, valued at 2,728*l.*, in 1897 (1 quintal = 101½ lbs.). The ruling figure at Guayaquil was 2*l.* per quintal.

Cocaine.—Firm, but the advance has not yet come. Makers continue to quote 11*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s.* 3*d.* per oz., but no business is reported. There are still a few second-hand lots available at 11*s.*, and a short time ago a contract for forward delivery was booked at 10*s.* 9*d.* per oz. from makers, but no more is to be had at this figure.

Copper Sulphate.—Obtainable at last week's prices.

The imports into Leghorn during 1898 show that Great Britain supplied 96 per cent.—*i.e.*, 3,183 tons (59,445*l.*)—the total imports being 3,301 tons. This marks a slight decline from 1897. The British Consul at Leghorn says that the large business done there is beginning to prove unsatisfactory to those concerned owing to extreme competition, and several would-be exporters in Great Britain have retired owing to the impossibility of securing a satisfactory agent.

Cream of Tartar.—Flat and easier through lack of business. B.P. powder, 99-per-cent., is quoted 80*s.* per cwt; 95-per-cent., 78*s.*; ordinary white crystals, 74*s.*; and powder, 76*s.* per cwt.

Ferri et Quininæ Cit. has been reduced to 8*d.* per oz. for 100-oz. lots in vials, and 7*d.* in bulk.

Galls.—Rather more business has been done this week in Persian, at 55*s.* per cwt. for green, and 62*s.* 6*d* for blue; white are not offered, though in inquiry.

The shipments from Wuchow in 1898 were 98,400 lbs. (1,496*l*), as compared with 25,657 lbs. (487*l.*) in 1897.

Golden-seal.—In small supply on the spot, and 3*s* 3*d.* per lb. appears to be the lowest price, for although small sales have been made this week at slightly below this figure, the general c.i.f. price is 3*s.* 3*d.*

Glycerin.—Cutting quotations continue to be made by agents for English makes, and in one instance a circular has been issued offering to do business at a very low figure. With an order in hand it may be possible to do business at 47*s.* to 48*s.* per cwt. This sort of thing cannot continue long, owing to the firmness of the market for crude, which is not too plentiful; the demand for the latter and dynamite glycerin is generally so good that when the price for the distilled becomes unprofitable distillers will naturally prefer to sell the crude article.

Boulogne exported 117 tons in 1898 as compared with 569 tons in 1897.

Gum Tragacanth.—The lower and medium grades have again been dealt in to a large extent at values reported by us last week. Importers are firm generally, and are disposed to go on selling at present rates. Small sales of Bussorah hog have been made at 40*s.* to 65*s.* per cwt.

Henbane is now being harvested on the Continent, but no prices have yet been fixed.

Insect Flowers and Powder.—The spring demand still continues, and stocks here are in the hands of firm holders.

A Trieste correspondent, writing on May 3, informs us that during the past week a good business was done at somewhat higher rates, and that stocks have considerably diminished. The prospects for the next crop continue to be good, though all depends on the weather at the time of harvest—*i.e.*, the latter half of this month. The stock in Trieste at the end of April was 174,600 kilos, the receipts during that month 16,300 kilos, and the deliveries 63,600 kilos. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b. Trieste:—Open flowers, 46*s.* to 48*s.*; half-open, 56*s.* to 72*s.*; closed, 83*s.* to 85*s.*; and wild, 106*s.* to 114*s.* per cwt.

Lycopodium.—Firm, with sales at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

Menthol.—Sales have been made at 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb. spot, and 7*s.* for small lots, the latter being the Japan c.i.f. price. A firm market with expectation of higher rates.

Morphine.—Although the makers' price for salts is unchanged, the demand for spot stuff is so active that it has become scarce.

Oil, Anise, Star.—The period of inactivity which has characterised this article for many weeks has come to an end. On Saturday a sale of about 100 cases was made for export to the United States, at 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 7½*d.* per lb., and June–August shipment at 5*s.* 7*d.* Since then the demand has continued at rising prices, up to 6*s.* per lb. being paid on Monday for spot stuff, after which there were sellers at 5*s.* 8*d.* c.i.f. As reported by us a fortnight since, an export-duty of 2f. per kilo. is now placed on this oil in Tonkin, and this alone, apart from rumoured speculation, is more than sufficient to account for the rise.

The shipments from Wuchow rose from 1,552 lbs. (378*l.*) in 1897 to 38,400 lbs. (8,229*l.*) in 1898.

Oil, Cassia.—Unchanged, and so far uninfluenced by the rise in Chinese produce.

In 1898 the exports from Wuchow were 58,533 lbs. (9,407*l.*) as compared with 10,299 lbs. (2,186*l.*) in 1897.

Oil, Citronella.—Privately there are offers of 10⅞*d.* per lb. c.i.f., but it is difficult to effect business even at the lower figure.

Oil, Peppermint.—HGH is lower in some quarters, there being offers of 4*s.* 7½*d.* per lb., spot, for 5 case lots. Japanese dementholised is 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 40 per cent. 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* per lb.

Oil, Turpentine.—A daily juggle. As we close the price is 33*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt.

Opium.—The London market has been much firmer this week, owing to a good business having been done at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for medium Persian; and all desirable parcels of medium grade have been cleared. For fine Persian bids of 10*s.* 9*d.* have been refused, holders being firm at 11*s.*, and that has been paid. In Turkey druggists' and manufacturing kinds there has also been a good business, at from 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb; good to fine soft-shipping is quiet and unchanged, at 10*s.* 6*d* to 10*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Constantinople, May 6.—Business has been quiet during the past week, with sales of a few cases at 7*s.* 5*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., f.o.b., for druggists'. These prices show a decline of 5 to 6 per cent., and the tendency continues downward, the market being influenced by the prospects of an abundant crop. Latest advices from Anatolia state that the young plants have greatly benefited by the rains, and are in most promising conditions. Rain is also reported to have fallen throughout the whole of the interior of the vilayet of Smyrna, where poppy-gathering begins next month. Agricultural news from Salonica is less satisfactory.

Otto of Rose.—Reports concerning the new crops continue unfavourable, but as yet there is no definite news.

Potash, Permanganate.—Firmer. It is said that the German makers have really nothing to offer, as their forward business will keep them actively engaged for some months to come. Agents here for leading brands ask 52*s* 6*d.* per cwt. this week for small crystals, but in second-hands there are sellers at 50*s.* to 51*s.* per cwt in ton lots in cwt. kegs. The rise is believed by the initiated to be a bit of a ruse, and keen buyers can place orders at the lowest figure.

Quicksilver is very firm at last week's advance to 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, second-hands now quoting 6*d.* per bottle less, but there is very little to be had.

The exports from Leghorn in 1898 were 4,811 cwt. (43,948*l.*), of which Great Britain took 4,526 cwt. (41,347*l.*). These figures sho a slight increase on those for 1897, when 4,655 cwt. (42,516*l.*) wer shipped, Great Britain's share being 4,424 cwt. (40,410*l.*), 90 per cent. of the business.

Quinine.—The reduction in the unit at Amsterdam la week, combined with the heavy shipments of bark from Jav has had a depressing effect on the market this week, an the tone throughout has been quiet. Friday and Saturda of last week saw a small business in second-hands at easi rates, including June delivery at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per oz., and Augu at 1*s* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, the week closing with sellers at t lower quotation. The market recovered slightly on Monda when some 20,000 oz. were turned over at 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 3 on the spot, and August delivery at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 4¼*d.*, and Tuesday there were a few small deals at 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 4 per oz. for the latter position. Yesterday and to-day litt has been done. Makers' quotations unchanged. Several j lots were offered in auction to-day, and a bid of 1*s.* 1*d.* w accepted "subject" for a portion of it, but the hold insisted on 1*s.* 4*d.* for sulphate, and 1*s.* 10*d.* for muriate; the deal was cancelled. The tone is distinctly firm to-night.

Saffron.—Quiet; though quotations this week are firm at 43*s.* to 44*s.* per lb. for finest Valencia from importe Stocks in second hands are reported to be very small, b they rather hinder business at agents' quotations. It is mai tained that finest Valencia cannot now be laid down London under 45*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Sassafras-bark.—Owing to increasing scarcity prices ha been advanced in New York to 6½c. to 7c. per lb.

Shellac.—The market has passed through a quiet we and no business of importance has been done. The offerin at auction on Tuesday were only trifling, some 203 ca being put up, of which about 20 cases sold at 68*s.* to 6 per cwt. for fair bright second orange, and common thin we garnet at 57*s.*

Soda Nitrate has fallen away to 8*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt. refined on the spot.

Sodium Hyposulphite.—There is considerable searc in this article, large export orders having cleared out t ready supplies, and it is difficult to get the stuff at 6*l.* p ton.

Spices have been a quiet market this week, both pep and cloves having relapsed after the "bear" contracts h been covered. The auctions on Wednesday were large, b they consisted chiefly of Jamaica ginger and West In spices. Cochin *Ginger* was dull, and but little sold; cuttin at 17*s.* per cwt.; a bid of 22*s.* per cwt. was refused for f washed rough. Japan bought in at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. boldish rough, rather mouldy. Jamaica, in large supp partly sold at a decline of about 4*s.* per cwt. *Chillies* qui middling Zanzibar sold at 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, and fine Japan at 35*s.* to 35*s.* 6*d.* per cwt *Capsicums* sold at 30*s* cwt. for bright-red small East India; fine Natal were bou in at 120*s.* per cwt. *Pimento* quiet, and all bought in 4⅛*d.* to 4⅜*d.* per lb. for ordinary to good. *Nutmegs* and *M* dull and unchanged. Zanzibar *Cloves* steady at the decli the quotation for delivery being 3⅜*d.* to 3$\frac{13}{32}$*d.* per lb. *Ca lignea* sold at 43*s.* per cwt. for new import. *Cassia* bought in at 24*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt. *Cinnamon-chips* w withdrawn at 3½*d.* per lb., and bark at 3¼*d.* per lb. *Pep* quiet, and easier for black; Singapore has sold at 5¼*d.* lb. on the spot, and at 5$\frac{5}{16}$*d.* to arrive. Ceylon sold auction at 5½*d.* per lb. The parcels of white offered w bought in, quotations being unchanged.

Stramonium is getting very scarce, and one of the p cipal holders has sold out at a somewhat low figure. demand this year has improved.

Sulphonal.—For some weeks back small parcels second-hand stuff have been selling at 14*s.* per lb., several wholesalers have been buying. It has now tr pired that this sulphonal comes from an outside maker, has given the convention (if we may so call the two agr makers) trouble; and if this cutting goes on much lon we expect that Bayer and Riedel will considerably red their quotation—now 16*s.* 6*d.*

Turmeric.—The large supply of 1,014 bags Cochin off at the drysaltery-auction was mostly bought in, a few b

washed finger selling at 17*s.* 6*d.*, and bulby finger at 18*s* cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Dearer. Sales of about 460 bags have been made in Liverpool at 40*s.* to 42*s.* per cwt. for ordinary fair grey Ceara, and 40*s.* to 45*s.* for fair to good Maranham; fine medium has realised 60*s.*

London Drug-auctions.

To-day's sales were confined to thirteen catalogues, and the goods offered were below par in interest. The following statement of the numbers of original packages offered and disposed of publicly:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Ammen	3	0	Honey, Australian	40	0
Aloes, Curaçao	786	786	Californian	74	0
Socotrine	62	0	Italian	10	0
Zanzibar	2	2	Jamaica	149	128
Ambergris	10	7	Ipecacuanha (Cart.)	21	3
Anol	4	0	(Rio)	27	3
Annatto-seed	84	0	Isinglass	6	0
Antimony	40	0	Kamala	11	0
Areca nut	20	0	Kola-nuts	1	0
Aspil	9	0	Lime-juice	7	0
Balsam, Canada	6	0	Matico-leaves	8	0
Copaiba	2	0	Menthol	5	2
Peru	4	0	Musk	15	0
Tolu	68	7	Nux vomica	583	212
Benzoin, Siam	35	0	Oil, ajowan-seed	5	5
Sumatra, &c.	127	54	anise, star	5	0
Bitter-lime	4	0	bay	4	0
Buchu	68	15	bergamot	4	0
Calabar beans	20	0	cassia	5	0
Calumba	149	82	castor (E. I.)	45	30
Camphor, refined	10	0	castor (French)	20	0
(Chinese) crude	100	0	castor (Ital.)	20	0
Cascarilla alba	15	0	cinnamon	29	0
Cannabis indica	207	0	cod-liver	15	0
Cardamoms	541	205	eucalyptus	58	10
Cascara sagrada	25	0	lemongrass	38	0
Cascarilla	56	13	limes	5	5
Cloetta	19	0	nutmeg-leaf	4	0
Cinchona	136	100	rose (Bombay)	7	0
Coca-leaves	2	2	wood	32	0
Colocynth	4	2	Orange-peel	40	4
Coriage	5	0	Orchella-weed	4	0
Croton-seed	22	7	Orris, powder	5	5
Cubebs	80	0	Quince-seed	2	2
Cumin-seed	41	40	Quinine	24	0
Cytisus	10	0	Rhatany	30	0
Dill seed	50	28	Rhubarb	248	33
Dragon's-blood	32	12	Sarsaparilla	74	16
Ergot of rye	7	0	Scammony-root	351	0
Galangal	10	0	Senna, Alexandrian	6	0
Gedda	77	0	Tinnevelly	42	2
Gum accroides	28	0	Soy, China	18	0
Arabic	38	5	Squills	5	5
Gamboge	9	5	Tamarinds	66	0
Kaiacum	6	2	Tonka-beans	1	0
Kino	17	0	Turmeric	162	0
Myrrh	79	0	Vanilla	243	143
Sandarac	35	13	Wax (bees')	295	145

Mr. W. W. Green (Brookes & Green) before commencing to sell his goods, asked if it was the general opinion of the room that the next sales be held a month hence (June 8), and as nobody dissented, the matter was agreed to without vote or discussion. Some of the would-be objectors were out of the room at the moment and missed their opportunity for protesting.

ALOES.—In fair demand. A parcel of Curaçao in small goods (586) imported in 1893, and consisting of fair brown liver to dark, sold without reserve at from 15*s* 6*d* to 21*s.* per cwt., and a bag of pieces at 11*s.* Two cases of good Zanzibar in skins, which have been offered before, sold at 0*s.* per cwt., which marks a slight decline. Fair soft truly brown Socotrine in kegs were limited at 75*s.* to 77*s.* per cwt. No Cape offered.

AMBERGRIS.—Business was effected in auction to-day, when 3 tins of fossilised (28¾ oz.) were cleared at 39*s.* per oz; a block undeveloped was bought in. One tin of 9 oz. sold at 40

ANTIMONY (STAR).—We hear of a scarcity in Germany, and a tendency to higher prices, because no fresh stock was in view. The arrival at Hamburg on Monday of 1,093 packages from Japan will have relieved the market.

ARECA-NUTS.—About 30*s.* per cwt. lower. Although no business was done in auction two brokers were willing sellers at 35*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Business in Liverpool lately includes eleven barrels ordinary cloudy Maranham at 1*s* 4½*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, mostly at the latter figure. In auction 1*s.* 3½*d.* was refused for thick unfiltered.

BALSAM TOLU.—Prices in New York have declined to 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb., according to quantity. This was catalogued by four brokers, consequently the supply was heavy, and decidedly easier rates were accepted for the parcels which sold—viz, fine hard of fine flavour (best in sale) was limited at 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb., a bid of 1*s.* 5*d.* being refused. Another parcel of fair to good balsam sold at 1*s.* 4*d.*, while two other parcels were bought in at nominal rates.

BUCHU.—Unchanged. In plentiful supply, but mostly of medium quality, for which unacceptable bids were made. Fair round green leaf, partly yellowish and broken, sold at 5½*d.*, and medium yellowish and green at 4½*d.* per lb.

CALABAR-BEANS.—This article, seldom seen in auction, was limited at 3¼*d.* per lb.

CALUMBA.—Good bright washed root was bought in at nominal rates, while fair rough sorts, unwashed, said to be wormy, realised 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—The supply offered was a large one, mostly Mysore of medium quality, which sold at irregular prices, in some instances declining about 3*d.* per lb. A good many of the lots were withdrawn at the limits. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, good, bold, pale, long, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; ditto medium, pale, long, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*; small to medium, long, pale, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; very small, 2*s.* 1*d* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; dull, lean, long, 1*s.* 10*d.*; small, brown, long, 1*s.* 8*d.*; splits and pickings, 1*s.* 3*d.*; and fair, brownish ditto, 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. Ceylon-Malabar, medium, lean, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small ditto, 1*s.* 5*d.*; lean pickings, 1*s.* 5*d* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; splits and pickings, 1*s.* 4*d.* Mangalore, good, round, brownish, 3*s.*; ditto, lean, 2*s.* 1*d.*; small, round, pale, thick skin, 2*s.* 10*d.*; dark brown, lean, boldish, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s* 7*d.*; long, brown, lean, 2*s.*; lean, pale, small, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; and poor, brown, splits, 1*s.* 5*d.* Seeds: Brown, 2*s.* 4*d.*; mixed seeds, 2*s.* 5*d.*

The Ceylon shipments from January 1 to April 11 have been 177,396 lbs., of which 139,209 lbs. were shipped to the U.K., 21,793 lbs. to India, and 11,560 lbs. to Germany.

Mr. T. N. Christie, a well-known Ceylon planter, says that cardamom cultivation is making great progress in the island, although many acres of entirely unsuitable soil have been planted. They need the richest soil of the virgin forest at a fair elevation under continuous shade, and not in a damp condition.

CASCARILLA remains scarce and dear, the few lots offered mostly selling at higher prices. Fair bold silvery quill sold at 61*s.*; ditto stringy, 51*s.*; good brownish siftings at 25*s.* per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Good broken Truxillo leaves sold without reserve at 8½*d.* per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Medium dull apple sold at 11½*d* per lb.

CROTON-SEED.—Lower. Fair, clean, and bright Ceylon seed realised from 40*s.* to 49*s.* per cwt., which is a decline on the prices paid privately.

CUMIN-SEED sold at 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per cwt, subject, for fair to dark seed.

DILL-SEED.—A parcel of 28 bags East Indian, offered without reserve, found a buyer at 9*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet. A case of good reboiled lump of fine colour sold at 19*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., and 10 bales of Zanzibar siftings at 10*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt. Reeds were bought in at 12*l.*, and bag-shaped lump of medium colour at 10*l.* to 11*l.* per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Privately Russian is quoted at 1*s.* per lb., c.i.f., but no business has transpired. The reported firmness does not appear to exist beyond Hamburg. For good Spanish

2*s*. is wanted, but less would be accepted. In auction 1*s*. 6*d*. was the limit for sifted Spanish, slightly weevily.

The New York *Commercial* reports that a large Hamburg operator has been in New York, and stated that the position of ergot in Hamburg is at present more favourable for an upward movement than at any time during the past ten years. This opinion is based to a great extent on the probable demand from the United States, and may be erroneous, as it is believed there that the trade generally has lost interest in the article as a speculative commodity. The imports last year are said to be the lowest on record, and stocks in the United States are smaller than at any corresponding period for twenty years. Instead of carrying from 200,000 to 300,000 lbs., as in former years, 50,000 lbs. is now considered ample.

GAMBOGE.—A case of good bright, loose, picked orange pipe sold at 9*l*. 5*s*. per cwt., and fair run pipe of bright fracture at 7*l*. 15*s*.

GUM ARABIC.—Privately there has been a fair inquiry for Persian insoluble sorts, with a small sale of fine pale picked at 25*s*. Bold picked is held for firmer prices. Soudan sorts have been in good demand lately, at 62*s*. 6*d*. to 75*s*. per cwt., according to quality. In auction yellowish picked Trieste grain apparently sold at 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and there was plenty more to be had at this figure.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Good green medicinal resin realised 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb., and bids for fair blocky and dark, but woody, were refused.

GUM SANDARAC.—Australian of fair quality sold at 25*s*., and 2 cases of grease damaged at 13*s*. Mogador was bought in at 53*s*. per cwt. nominally.

HONEY.—Several holders showed anxiety to sell to-day in consequence of the heavy supply offered, and all the Jamaican sold at slightly easier rates, fair bright syrupy selling at 24*s*. to 24*s*. 6*d*., good candied white 23*s*. to 24*s*., and dark brown and yellowish liquid at 20*s*. to 21*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. For Californian, fair brown syrupy quality, 37*s*. 6*d*. was the highest bid obtainable; 40*s*. would have bought. Italian and Australian were bought in at nominal rates.

IPECACUANHA.—Easier. The demand in auction was only poor, and the best lots of Rio were bought in at 14*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; a few bales of fair to good thin and stringy root realised 13*s*. 6*d*. Fine bold picked Cartagena was limited at 11*s*. per lb., and three bales of first and second class damages sold at 10*s*. 3*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. per lb., at which prices sound root has been sold privately this week.

MENTHOL.—Good dry white Kobayashi crystals were held in auction for 6*s*. 10½*d*. per lb.

MUSK.—No business in auction. Unworked, old-fashioned fairly dry pod could not find a buyer even at 30*s*. per oz.; fine thin skin blue, small to bold, fairly dry, were limited at 62*s*. 6*d*. down to 40*s*. for broken blue and brown. The market is very quiet privately, and deliveries have been but few.

NUX VOMICA.—In good supply and easier. Medium to bo'dish clean Ceylon realised 6*s*. to 8*s*. per cwt., while pickings went for 2*s*. 6*d*. Fair bright Cochin seed was held for 12*s* per cwt.

OIL, AJOWAN-SEED.—Five cases, catalogued as "described as ajowan-seed oil," sold at 2¾*d*. per lb., without reserve.

OIL, CASTOR.—Quiet in auction. Italian, unworked, was held for 4*d*. and French of first pressing 3½*d*. per lb.; a parcel of East Indian seconds had been sold previous to the auctions. Hull make is lower at 24*l*. 10*s*. for first pressing and 23*l*. for second pressing in barrels, and 2 15/16*d*. to 2¾*d*. per lb. respectively in cases, ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market remains lifeless and quotations are unchanged. If anything, agents are firmer, which means little in the absence of business.

BERGEN, May 6.—Since my telegram of Thursday last the Finnmarken fishing has made very slow progress, partly owing to stormy weather and partly to lack of fish. The market remains quiet, with sales of prime Lofoten non-congealing oil at 53*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. It is thought that the market has now reached its lowest point. The exports from Bergen have been 4,085 barrels, against 3,504 barrels last year.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—The large supply offered to-day met with a slight demand. Australian globulus sold at 1*s* 4*d*. per lb., while Magpie was bought in at 1*s* per lb, 9½*d* being refused. Platypus (55 per cent. eucalyptol) was limited at 2*s*. 2*d*., and a parcel of Portuguese, just arrived, at 1*s* 11 per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—There are sellers at 2⅝*d*. per oz., c.i

OIL, LIMES.—West Indian distilled sold readily at 3*s*. 6 per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Good bright thin Tripoli strip sold at 6 and for darker ditto 4*d*. to 5*d*. per lb. was paid.

ORRIS.—Good bright impalpable powdered orris sold, wit out reserve, at 22*s*. per cwt. for 5 parcels of 28 lbs. each. Florentine or Verona offered.

QUINCE SEED.—A new arrival from the Cape broug 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Business privately of late has been very qui with deliveries from warehouse in small lots only, averagi 40 to 50 cases per week. In auction a few lots offered wit out reserve tempted buyers to-day and these sold at 5¾*d*. 6*d*. per lb. for fair round Canton pickings, dull coat, thr quarter grey, and one quarter dark, and flat ditto, 6 Round and flat rough pickings realised 9*d*., and for medi flat Canton, 10½*d*. was paid; 1*s*. was refused for good bo round. Shensi in small supply, and neglected. Good bo round, even pinky and grey fracture, slightly wormy, sold 2*s*. 2*d*., and common round, rough, high-dried, of b fracture, 5¼*d*. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—The new arrivals of grey Jamaica r were not in demand, and the tendency in auction was easi 2 bales of sound selling at 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*., and damages 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. Lima-Jamaica was mostly limit at 1*s*. to 1*s*. 1*d*. per lb., 3 bales of country-damaged selli at the lower figure. Honduras was limited at 1*s*. 5*d*., a t of 1*s*. 2*d*. being refused.

SENNA.—Privately Tinnevelly has been in good inqui and holders are firm at full prices, owing to strong positi of the article. Small sales have been made this week second-hands at from 2½*d*. to 6*d*. per lb., as in quali Pods have also been dealt in at from 2*d*. to 2½*d* for dark medium pale. Two steamers just arrived have broug 62 bales Tinnevelly between them. In auction the mea supply was nearly all bought in, holders being indiffer sellers. Good bold green Tinnevelly leaf was bought in 8*d*. per lb, 5½*d*. being the highest bid. Medium green l sold at 2¾*d*., and brown and damaged at ¾*d*. per lb.

SQUILLS.—The bulk of the only lot offered had been s previous to the auctions at 3*d*. per lb. A bag of dull wh realised 2¼*d*. per lb. publicly.

TONKA BEANS.—Fair frosted Angostura was limited 3*s*. per lb. Paras have been in slightly better inquiry late but, so far, no business has transpired.

VANILLA.—Firmly held in auction, when the bulk of t offerings were disposed of, at firmer rates for short lengt while long lengths were about 1*s*. lower. Tahiti are firm an arrival of 40 tins Seychelles was reported in Bill B. Tahiti. Seychelles practically all sold, and the followi were among the prices paid:—Seychelles, 8½ to 9 in 28*s*. 6*d*.; 8 to 8½ inch, 26*s*. to 27*s*. 6*d*; 7 to 7½ inch, 2 to 25*s*; 7½ to 8 inch, 23*s*. 6*d*.; 6 to 7 inch, 22*s* 6*d*. 23*s*. 6*d*; 5 to 5½ inch, 20*s* to 22*s*. 6*d*.; 4 to 4½ inch, 15*s*. 19*s*. 6*d*.; 3 to 4 inch, 14*s*. 6*d*; mixed sizes, 9*s*. to 13*s* 6*d* lb.; for fine bold crystallised Bourbon, 7 inch 24*s*. refused, the limit being 28*s*.; 3 to 3½ and 4 to 4½ inch 22*s*. 6*d*. subject.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at about 5*s*. per cwt lo rates, good bright hard yellow realising 7*l*. 5*s* to 7*l*. 7*s*. per cwt. Dark and badly bleached Bombay sold at 5*l* 1 for dark brownish Madagascar 6*l* 12*s*. 6*d* per cwt. was pa and good Zanzibar sold well at 6*l*. 5*s*. to 6*l*. 10*s*, and cart and wormy mixed at 5*l* 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. A large arrival 448 packages Madagascar has come to hand this week fr Marseilles. Wax is also beginning to arrive more freely Hamburg, and the present stringency may soon be relieve

Trade with the Soudan.

The Sirdar has decided that the Soudan shall be opened traders between September 1 and 15. There will be import duties, but all goods entering the country will subject to a small registration-fee payable at Wadi Ha

Pr luce of the country, including gums, will be subject to a du of 20 per cent. on exportation. It is understood that th Soudan Government holds a good stock of gum, and this w presume will become available in or about September, it obably will be sold to the highest bidder who is willing to ry it out of the country. There is likely to be a small ru for the Soudan in September, as grants of land are to be ade.

Imports Decrease, Exports Increase.

'e imports for the month of April are returned at 39,7,022*l.*, and for the four months ending April 30 at 57,551,443*l.*, and, as compared with last year's corresp ding return, present respective decreases of 889,694*l.* an 1,766,180*l.* The exports last month amounted to 19,7,011*l.*, and for the four expired months of this year to ,511,487*l.*, and, allowing for the amount credited to ne ships sent abroad, show respectively increases of 1,9 435*l.* and 6,308,358*l.* over the corresponding figures of 98. The principal feature in the imports is the heavy red tion in articles of food and drink free of duty and of raw naterials for textile manufactures. We are importing mo drugs than ever (90,910*l.* against 87,950*l.* last month), but fewer chemicals and dye-stuffs (520,524*l.* against 535 01*l.*), although for the four months there is an increase of 7,354*l.* Quicksilver is responsible for a heavy decrease of 1,514 lbs., or 32,296*l.*: Peruvian bark also by 4 297 cwt olive oil by 1,164 tuns; turpentine by 17,851 cwt.; and primstone by 7,657 cwt. On the other hand, we note inc sed imports of pepper, 87,376 lbs.; borax, 23,830 cwt.; coc nut oil, 32,198 cwt.; gum arabic, 4,057 cwt.; rosin, 9,9 cwt. In exports the only cause for congratulation in the rug-trade is an increase of 10,318*l.* in medicines, the figu s being 97,200*l.*, as against 86,882*l.* last month. The figu s for the four months are 831,752*l.*; 1898, 758,935*l.*; and 897, 774,456*l* Bleaching-materials show a satisfactory inc se of 17,036 cwt, due to improved exports to the Uni d States, who took 79,383 cwt. The alkali figures, how er, tell the usual depressing tale that the export che cal-trade is not making progress, if we may judge fro decreased shipments to the United States by 22,093 cwt Russia, 3,641 cwt.; Sweden and Norway, 6,737 cwt.; Ger ny, 4,499 cwt.; France, 2,551 cwt.; and Canada, 11,7 cwt.

Cinchona in Java.

M A. F. McLachlan, who is acting as British Consul in Java has sent a report on the business of 1898 to the Fore n Office, from which we quote the following remarks rega ing cinchona:—

Tl quinine-manufactory, established in 1897, and referred to fully n my predecessor's report, has been well supported by most of t cinchona-planters. They have given it a share of their bark or manipulation sufficient to enable it to work steadily thro hout the twelvemonth, and to deliver about 500,000 oz. of sulp te of quinine, while its capacity has lately been considerably larged.

Tl bulk of the Bandong manufactory's product has been ship d to London, where it has found eager buyers at satisfactory price whilst large shipments have also been made to New York and msterdam, and smaller consignments to Australia, China, Jap and the Straits.

A her manufactory has been erected by the Cinchona Cultivati Company ("Pandan Aroem") on its estate at Paroeng Koe in the Preanger Regencies, to convert their bark into quin e, but so far the greater part of the output has been sold for l al consumption, and only small quantities have, I understan been exported.

E rts from Java of cinchona-bark during last year amounted to 1 50,000 Amst. lbs., sold at public auction at an average price per t of 4·78c., as against 8,511,000 Amst. lbs. in 1897, at 4·70c.; 10,0 000 in 1896, at 2·67c.; 8,827,700 in 1895, at 2·79c.; 8,917,700 in 18 , at 3·95c.; and 7,342,000 in 1893, at 4·28c.

Tl large quantity exported last year must be attributed to num r of the cinchona-estates having taken advantage of the rise home prices to harvest their bark on an unprecedentedly large cale, and it must not be forgotten that the 500,000 oz. of quin , manufactured in Java, represents in bark nearly another 350,0 Amst. lbs. of bark.

St large exports of bark are not likely to prove permanent, espe lly as the Bandong manufactory expects to be able to treat this ar a very much larger quantity.

Tl e is no indication in Mr. McLachlan's report of dim shed cultivation in Java.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

Invoices as Warranties.

THE Grand Committee of the House of Commons sat again on Thursday, May 11, to consider this Bill.

Mr. W. Long said that, so far as he knew, there were only two contentious questions to discuss—that of invoice and warranty, and what was known as the master and man amendment. He therefore suggested, in order to facilitate the progress of the Committee, that the new clauses which the Government might not be able to accept should be postponed until the Report stage.

This having been agreed to,

Mr. R. G. Webster moved as an amendment to clause 17 (provisions as to use of warranty or invoice as defence) to insert at the beginning the words: "For the purpose of section 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, an invoice shall be deemed to be a warranty without the addition of express words of guarantee, but." This amendment was undoubtedly based on the recommendations of the Select Committee itself. The first reason he advanced in support of it was that in section 7 of the Margarine Act of 1887 it was enacted that if the seller showed to the satisfaction of the Court that he had no reason to believe that at the time he sold an article for butter it was other than butter, and that he sold it in the same state in which he purchased it, he should be discharged from the prosecution. To his mind that was an argument in favour of making the law extend to other adulterations that that of butter. There was a more comprehensive provision contained in the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1893. He believed it was admitted by some of the largest wholesale dealers that it was only common justice to the retailer that some provision of this sort should be allowed. Probably the majority claimed that articles if sold in bulk, and not in packages, should have warranty for a specific time—say, six months. The Select Committee found that it was very difficult for a retail dealer to get an absolute warranty from the wholesale dealer, because there was sometimes considerable reluctance on the part of the retail dealers to press the wholesale dealer for a form of warranty. This was, of course, especially the case when the retailer was under some obligation to the wholesale dealer. Many articles could be adulterated only by the wholesale manufacturer or by a skilful chemist, as was found by the Select Committee, and it seemed reasonable that they should try and check this adulteration in the interests of the consumer and of the community generally. Prosecutions against the retail dealer often cost him a considerable sum of money, for the analysis of foods was an expensive process. He knew of a retailer who had a parcel of goods worth 4½*d.* analysed, and had to pay 15*l.* 15*s.* for it. If that were general, a man would have to keep on his premises a skilled chemist, and he might not be able to afford that. The magistrates saw the hardship of the case, though they were obliged to do their duty, with the result that in many cases merely nominal fines were inflicted on the retail dealer. If the amendment were accepted the wholesale dealer would not be brought into the prosecution, unless the retail dealer proved to the satisfaction of the justices that he purchased the article in question just the same, in nature and substance, from the wholesale dealer as it was at the time when he sold it. By this Act a foreign warranty was not available within the United Kingdom, so that in the case of a retail dealer buying goods from abroad, or from a foreigner, he would have to stand the racket himself. The argument might be used that the wholesale dealer would be placed in a very unsafe position in the case of goods in bulk, because he would not have the means of proving that they had not been tampered with, but section 25 of the Acts of 1875 would apply to this case. He thought it would be seriously unfair that this system of warranty should be available for goods of perishable, but not for those of a non-perishable, character, as that would exclude such articles as tea, coffee, cocoa, mustard, vinegar, pepper, and a host of others. He sincerely hoped the Government would accept the amendment.

Mr. W. Long said undoubtedly this was one of the most difficult questions they had had to consider. If his hon.

friend stated that the Select Committee in their report recommended that this change in the law should be made, he was not quite accurate, as there was a proviso to the effect that as regarded perishable articles the reasons for such restrictions were obvious. There was a certain consideration as to goods in bulk and perishable articles, in regard to which it was suggested there should be a limitation of time during which the invoice and warranty should run. His hon. friend had rather thrown the responsibility in this matter upon the wholesale dealer, whom he had described as the rich man, compared with the retail dealer, whom he described as the poor man. They could not inquire as to which of these traders was rich and which was poor, although he was inclined to think that a great many retail dealers might be accurately described as rich men. They ought not to consider the amendment from that point of view. What they were bound to ask themselves was how far the amendment could be added to the Bill as a practical matter, and what its effect would be in that case. His hon. friend told them he intended to make the wholesale dealer a party to the prosecution, and that it would be done by a subsequent amendment. He submitted, however, that there were practical legal difficulties in the way of that proposal, which he did not think even the ingenuity of his hon. friend would be able to overcome. It must be remembered by the Committee that the fraud that was to be the cause of action was created by the sale on the part of the retailer to some customer of an article which turned out to be fraudulent. The wholesale dealer was not a party to that sale, and could not be made a party to that sale by any process known to the law at present. Then it was proposed to bring him in because, upon another sale, he had supplied the retailer with an article which afterwards turned out to be adulterated. As he was advised, this would be a proceeding which it would be impossible to incorporate in the Bill. They could, of course, give power to the Court to call the wholesale dealer, and they could secure, as far as it was possible, that he should be present in the Court, and that he should testify to his own knowledge of what took place when he sold—it may have been months before—the goods in question to the retailer, upon whose subsequent sale the case rested. But there were, undoubtedly, two separate cases, the first sale where the wholesale dealer sold to the retailer, and the second sale, which might be long subsequent, where the retailer sold to a customer. The proceedings arose on the second sale, and that had nothing at all to do with the first sale, and therefore they could not make the first seller a party to the transaction. Further than that, they had a difficulty connected with the process of supplying the person who might be incriminated with a sample of goods in order that he might be able to ascertain for himself whether or not those goods had been tampered with. His hon. friend quoted the Margarine Act, but one of the difficulties they had had to deal with in considering the Bill had been due to the prominence given to the margarine and butter question. It must be remembered that this Bill would apply to a great many other articles. (Hear, hear.) The proposal amounted to this: as the law stood in regard to margarine and butter, the invoice was a warranty, and there they were dealing with what after all was comparatively a simple question. Whether it were a clerk or a superior employé in the shop, it was not a very difficult matter to oversee what was being sold to the customer in ordinary cases, but when they came to adulterated articles a much greater difficulty arose. It must be remembered that these invoices were made up in a hurry by lads who had comparatively small wages; and he was informed that in some of the bigger houses of business they were made up at the rate of three or four thousand a week. He had discussed this matter with practical men, and they were, almost without exception, of opinion that if the invoice was to be made a warranty there would have to be something added to the invoice. That something marked the distinction between an invoice and a warranty. The Committee must choose whether there must be a warranty which expressly declared the article was what it professed to be—a warranty made out with the full knowledge at the time it was made out of the responsibilities of the shopmen, and of the risks which the person responsible ran when he made out that warranty. The Committee must realise that if they adopted the p posal of his hon. friend for all purposes under the Sale of F and Drugs Act that an invoice was to be made equivalent t warranty, they were to a considerable extent increasing t difficulty which would attach to the discovery of the offende and the successful prosecution of the offence. That v his view after very careful examination of the evide on which the Select Committee made their report, and afte considerable amount of discussion with practical men w understood the question. It might be a legitimate th to do in the interests of the retailer as compared with wholesale dealer, but if it was done by the Committee those grounds they must realise that they would weakening to a certain extent the procedure under wh they hoped to discover offences and successfully prosec offenders. Though the difficulties were very great and risks the retailer ran might be of a serious kind, yet if t legislation was to be successful it could only be by a dir and simple process. He hoped the Committee would accept the amendment.

Mr. Ascroft thought this was the most important clause the whole Bill, and he assumed that every member of committee was actuated by one motive—viz., as far as p sible to stamp out adulteration. It seemed to him t these adulterated goods did, to a large extent, come f the wholesale dealer and the importer. The question whether or not they should enable the small retail dealer protect himself by producing a warranty, which in any c court would be a good defence, or a letter or docum which described the quality and nature of the article, should thus give the Government the power of prosecu the man who was the real offender, and who ought to r the punishment.

After some further discussion the amendment was car by 20 votes to 16.

Coming Events.

Saturday, May 13.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Champion Match at Bowes Park—Kepler *v.* Burgoyne's.

Tuesday, May 16.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Annual dinn Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, at 7 P.M.

Wednesday, May 17.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30 M. Exhibition of Pond-life.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Sq W.C., at 12 noon. Annual meeting of members.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "The of Trade marks," by Mr. J. E. Evans-Jackson.

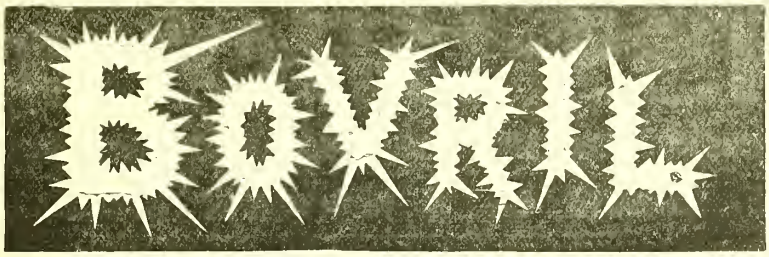
Thursday, May 18.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, at 8 P.M. "Coryda (Part VI.), by Dr. J. J. Dobbie and Mr. A. Sander. "O tion of Furfural by Hydrogen Peroxide," by Messrs. Cross, E. J. Bevan, and T. Freiberg.

Two pharmaceutical students live near each other requiring the Pharmacopœia, sent a note to the ot "Dear B., kindly lend me your B.P." Dear B. was out, his mother getting the note, and, concluding it was bicycle-pump, sent it accordingly.

Edward Bell was charged at Spalding, on Wedne with the murder of his wife by giving her a soothing-po which he said he got from a doctor. She died, and alleged that the powder was strychnine, and was not by the doctor, but purchased by accused.

British Mercantile League.—The President o Board of Trade has consented to receive on Thur June 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Board of Trade, a deputation the British Iron Trade Association, supported by the Br Mercantile League (late South African Mercantile As tion), in regard to the alleged grant of preferential rat foreigners by British shipowners.



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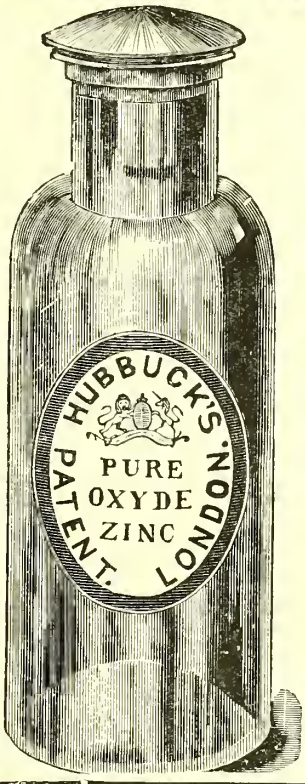

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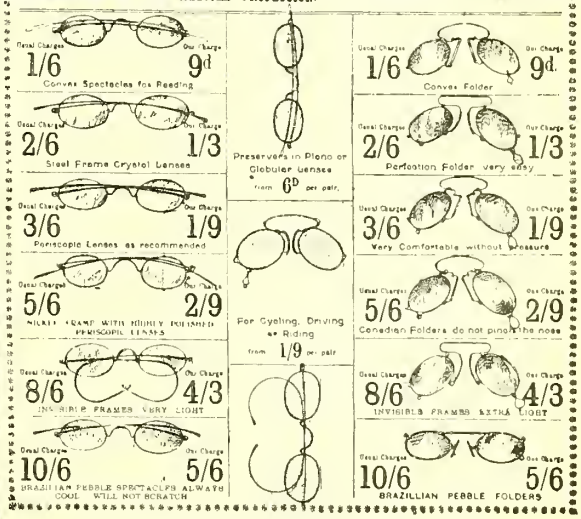

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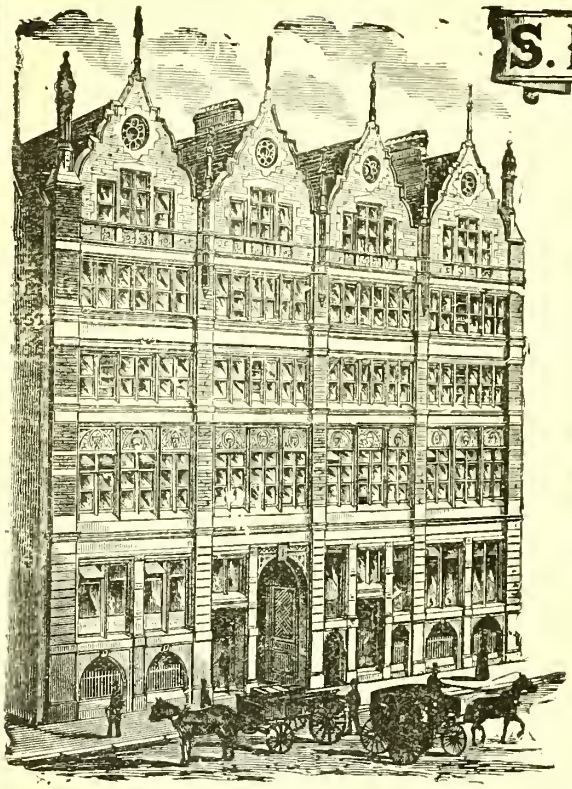

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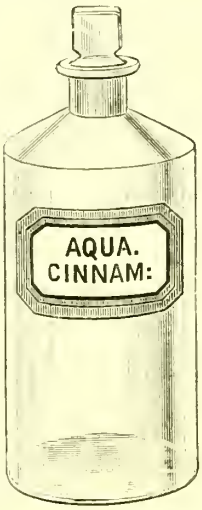

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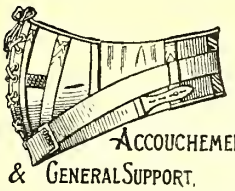
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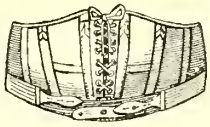
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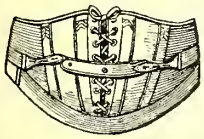
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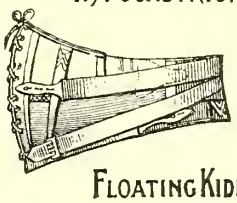
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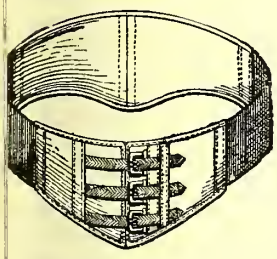
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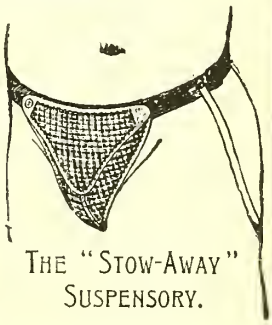
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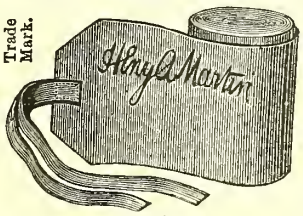

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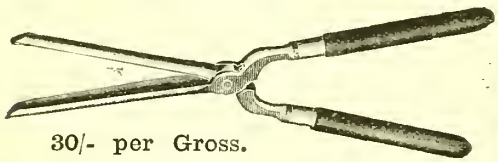

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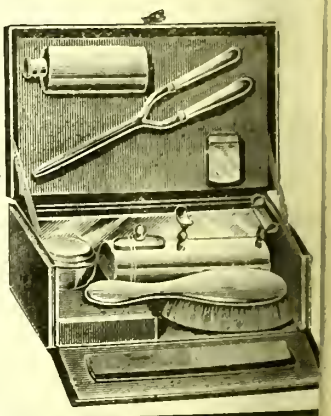

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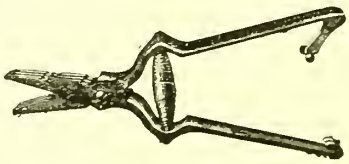

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Price 12/6, Nickel Plated.

Sole Agents: **S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,** 7-12 Aldersgate St., **LONDON, E.C**

Martindale's Ozonic Inhaler

W in future only be supplied stamped, and retail at /9, unless ordered without medicament (for dispensing), when it will, as before, retail at 1/-. Chmists and others holding stock will kindly affix a d. stamp, if without it, to those containing medicament.

THE NASAL OZONIC INHALER

Vl require a 6*d.* stamp, and will retail at 4/6.

V. MARTINDALE,

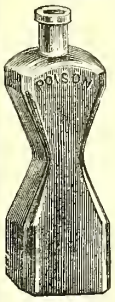
Pharmaceutical Chemist,

I NEW CAVENDISH STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW POISON REGULATIONS.

STEPHENSON'S PATENT

POISON BOTTLE.



No. 6324.

	PRICE LIST.	Plain.	Stoppered.
½ oz.	deep Blue Glass ..	6/6	24/- per Gross.
1	" " " " ..	7/6	26/- "
1½	" " " " ..	8/6	28/6 "
2	" " " " ..	9/6	30/- "
3	" " " " ..	11/-	34/- "
4	" " " " ..	12/6	36/- "
6	" " " " ..	15/	40/- "
8	" " " " ..	16/6	42/- "
10	" " " " ..	21/-	50/- "
12	" " " " ..	24/-	55/- "
16	" " " " ..	30/-	62/6 "
20	" " " " ..	34/-	69/- "
32	" " " " ..	50/-	75/- "
40	" " " " ..	60/-	88/- "

Samples on application to any of the Wholesale Drug or Druggists' Sundry Houses. See opinions of the Press, *Truth, Daily News, Pall Mall Gazette, &c.*

Special Labels for this Bottle may be obtained from Mr. SILVERLOCK 92 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sole Manufacturers, **Hearns, Lim.,** Eclipse Glass Works, Lea Bridge, **London, N.E.**

Manufacturers of every description of Glass Bottles, plain or stoppered.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ..	*7/6* per gross.	10 & 12 oz. ..	*12/-* per gross.
6 ,, 8 ,, ..	*8/6* ,,	16 ,, ..	*16/-* ,,

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

½ oz... ..	*3/6* per gross.	1½ oz.	*4/6* per gross.
1 ,, ...	*3/9* ,,	2 ,, ...	*5/-* ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

106 MIDLAND ROAD ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. *Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.*

POISON BOTTLES.

Very Distinctive. Superior Make. Vitrified Labels.

Dark blue with horizontal ribs, with ***raised*** white enamelled vitrified letters on polished ground, and the word "POISON" in red letters on the lower part of the bottle. This style of lettering is the chief feature of these bottles, and thoroughly distinguishes them from all other Shop Bottles, the lettering making itself felt by the mere touch.

PRICE LIST AND LIST OF LABELS SENT ON APPLICATION.

H POTHS & CO., 4, 5, & 6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.

R H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Boot Creams, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.

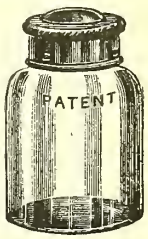
PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—

1-oz. 11/6; 1½-oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.

Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.



R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

CHOICELY SCENTED LEATHER.

FRAGRANCE RETAINED INDEFINITELY.

54/- Per Gross.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

REFUSE IMITATIONS.

THE ME MOSA CO.

158 NEW BOND STREET.

"Odontine"

(As prescribed by G. GRAHAM FORSTER, D.D.S., L.D.S., &c., London. *Surgeon Dentist to the Blind College for the Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, &c.*)

Is the only perfect Dentifrice to Whiten and Preserve the human Teeth. It is efficient and fragrant, and prevents the formation of Tartar. Retail price, ONE SHILLING.

THE CHLORINE MOUTH WASH

Is most efficient and fragrant. It Purifies and Refreshes the Mouth, Preserves the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and prevents them receding from the Teeth. Price 1s.

Prescribed by GRAHAM FORSTER, Esq., *Surgeon-Dentist to the Invalid Home, Stoke Newington, &c.*

Obtainable at any Wholesale House, or of the Manufacturer—

G. GRAHAM FORSTER, D.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

DENTAL SURGEON,

Boyne House, 18 Highbury Place (*near Highbury Station*), London, N.

SCOTTISH ACID & ALKALI CO.

(LIMITED).

Mr. R. H. STEEDMAN, Managing Director.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RESUBLIMED IODINE,

PURE IODIDES of POTASSIUM & SODIUM,

IODOFORM,

Commercial Sulphuric Acid.

Registered Office—188 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
Works—Longford Chemical Works, KILWINNING, AYRSHIRE.
Sole Agents—KIRKPATRICK, BARR & GUTHRIE, 4 Cullum Street, LONDON, E.C.

Special Quotations on application.

ABSOLUTELY PURE LIGHT

Carbonate of Magnesia

IN FINE POWDER,

For Technical Purposes, Boiler and Steam-pipe Covering,
Printing Ink and Dynamite Manufacturing, &c.

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO

SCHOELLKOPF, HARTFORD & MACLACAN, LTD.

100 William St., NEW YORK, U.S.A.,

SELLING AGENTS FOR

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S.V.R.

58 o.p. =90 p.c.

60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Write for Quotations.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS.

ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

PERFECTLY PURE. WRITE FOR OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

S 0/56 V 0/60 R

TINCTURE SPIRIT,

B.P. 1898 AT LOWEST PRICES.

PURE ORANGE WINE.

S 0/61 V 0/64 M

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.

7 YEARS OLD. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKY. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

"LAIT Larola" Regd

A Delightful SKIN TONIC as well as an EMOLLIENT.

COOLING and REFRESHING.

BEST WHOLESALE TERMS direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

BEETHAM'S	Retail. s.	Retail. d.	Per Doz. s.	Per Doz. d.
LAIT LAROLA		6	5	0
" "	1	0	10	0
" "	1	9	18	0
" "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET POWDER	1	0	10	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
LAROLA ROSE BLOOM	1	0	10	0
" " "	1	6	15	0
" " "	2	6	25	0
" LAROLA TOILET SOAP (3 Cakes in Box)	1	6	15	0
" LAROLA DENTIFRICE	1	0	10	0
" "	2	6	25	0

For £2 Lots, 20 per cent. discount CASH, on receipt of Invoice.

CARRIAGE NOT PAID.

BEETHAM'S NEW TOILET MILK

IS AN

IMPROVED PREPARATION

— of their Celebrated —

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING

THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE, AT ALL SEASONS, AND REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN, CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.

N.B.—BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE and CUCUMBER is still suppli as usual.

M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, CHELTENHAM.

TOILET SOAPS

"PEERLESS ERASMIC."—Retail, **4d.** per tablet. 1 gross, **3/4½** per dozen. 5 gross, **3/4** per dozen. This Line is subject to 15% bonus at settlement in consideration of adherence to our Non-cutting Scale.

"ERASMIC HERB."—Retail, **3d.** per tablet. 1 gross **2/4½** per dozen. 5 gross, **2/4** per dozen.

Cash Discounts—Fourteen days, 5%; one month, 2½%.

GLYCERINE. Double Distilled, 1260 Sp. Gr. Absolutely Pure.

Bottles ... **18/-** per gross. In card boxes of 24 bottles.
" ... **36/-** " " " 24 "
" ... **72/-** " " " 12 "

Winchester Quart Bottles (bottles included) ... **4/6** each.

Cash Discounts—Fourteen days, 5%; one month, 2½%.

Also in 28-lb. and 56-lb. tins, 5-cwt. and 10-cwt. drums. Prices and terms on application.

JOS. CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD., WARRINGTON. Estd. 1815.

"OLLAPEARL,"

THE DENTIFRICE OF THE AGE.

ABSOLUTELY NOVEL AND INGENIOUS.

Perfumed and Carbolic, 6d. and 1s. BONUS WITH FIRST ORDER. Write for full particulars to

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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.

PRIZE MEDAL

Recommended by Eminent Medical Men.

Unscented, yet Sweet as a Rose.

Although low in price, it ranks with high-class Soaps, and is altogether the best extant for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.

The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, LIMITED.

To Her Majesty, &c., &c.

31 HAYMARKET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Offices: 22 GREAT ST. HELENS, E.C. Laboratories and Drug Warehouses: 300 HIGH HOLBORN, 61 and 62 EAGLE STREET, and 7 and 8 FISHER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

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CORBYN'S Natural Perfumes

Are specially manufactured by C., S. & Co., Ltd., by the most recent and approved process from the finest raw products imported direct from the South of France, and are superior for richness and delicacy of odour to any yet introduced into this country.

In Bulk or in highly Attractive Cases.

Also in Special Quarter-pound Bottles, containing five fluid ounces of TRIPLE EXTRACTS, and labelled with Fancy Coloured French-style label, and sealed with Gold Monogram.

POT POURRI.

Fancy Gold Caskets, in Fancy Leatherette Cases, filled with Pot Pourri. Good selling line.

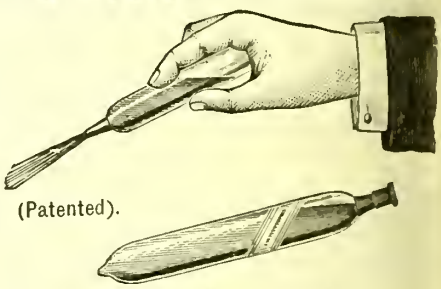
GRECIAN BOUQUET.

This favourite and lasting Perfume is especially recommended as commanding a ready sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATERS, SPRAYS, ETC.

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

LANCE PERFUMES



(Patented).

See references in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in

THE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE, THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL, THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

And also Terms for Competition by Chemists.

£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.

Will be Supplied through Wholesale Firms ONLY to Chemists. For information apply to SOLE AGENTS for United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada):

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EAU DE COLOGNE

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND.

Of all Wholesale Houses, and the Sole Agents for United Kingdom and the Colonies—

VAN OPPEN & CO.

HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

Makes the Skin Soft and Delicate.

HYDROXENE SOAP

Invaluable for the Nursery and Toilet.

HYDROXENE CO., Old Stratford, STONY STRATFORD.

Developments of Tatcho.

TATCHOLINE.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES.

IS THE NON-GREASY COMPANION OF TATCHO.

Sold in Bottles, 1/-, 2/9, 5/-, 10/6.
Guaranteed free from Oil or Fat.

TATCHO EMBROCATION

is an entirely new combination, and has been thoroughly tested by eminent medical authorities for the past twelve months, and has been found eminently satisfactory in all cases of

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The G. R. Sims Hair Restorer Co., Ltd.
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A SUPERIOR VASELINE.

ay be procured through all Chemists and Druggists, and is Manufactured solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

SALVO PETROLIA

nctioned by the Board of Trade Marine Department, and included in eir instructions issued May, 1894, to superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices.
anufactured in five distinct qualities—WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, and RED (Veterinary).
acked in tins 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 lbs., 56 and 112 lb. Drums, and 3 cwt. Barrels.

OLEUM DEELINÆ

(REGISTERED).
GENERALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR
phthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eczema, and all Skin Diseases.
acked in Cases—One dozen 1s. Bottles; One dozen 2s. Bottles. Pint ottles 4s. 6d. each for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists. Testimonials may be had upon application.

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1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW STAINED DRESSING COMBS

CARDED.

			s.	d.
Small.	Assorted colours.	Per 6 combs	2	3
	1/- do. large	„ „	4	3
	1/- do. rakes	„ „	4	0

Above Combs are very superior, and sell well at sight.

NEW 1/6 BRONCHITIS KETTLES,
Per dozen, 10/-.

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"VIOLET SERIES."

Riviera, Russian, Parma, White. } Each bottle with appropriate flower.

Packed 1 doz. of each in neat boxes ... per dozen, 2/-

Chemists who have not yet seen this series are invited to order 1 dozen of each as a trial, and we doubt not that a repeat order for 1 gross assorted will follow very quickly.

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F. NEWBERY & SONS.

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LIGHT,
CHEAP,
INDESTRUC-
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FLAKE WHITE, for Tooth and Face Powder Manufacture.

GREY, for Metal Polish, Soap, &c., Manufacture.

PINK, for Dynamite, Boiler Covering, Fireproof, Disinfecting Powder, &c., Manufacture.

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BIRMINGHAM

"GLOBE" POLISH.

THE STATE COACHMAN OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON SAYS:— "FOR BOTH SILVER AND BRASS THE "GLOBE" IS THE BEST POLISH I HAVE EVER USED."

As used in the Households of
H.M. THE QUEEN
And most of the Aristocracy.

GIVES
UNBOUNDED
SATISFACTION
To Customers and Dealers.

BRILLIANT!
LASTING!
HARMLESS!
EASY!

FIXED MINIMUM PRICES AND NO CUTTING.

"GLOBE" IS THE KING OF POLISHES!

Sole Consignees: **RAIMES & CO.,** Stockton-on-Tees.
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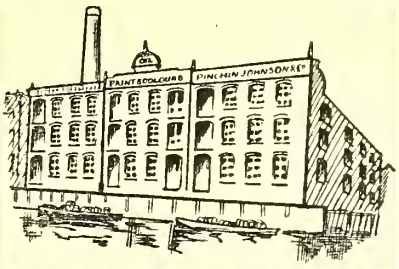
CONCENTRATED SIZE,

IN
1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb.
Packets
AND
¼-cwt. CASES.

FINE PALE GLUES AND GELATINES.

SAML. MEGGITT & SONS, LTD.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

VARNISHES
OILS.
WHITE LEAD
PAINTS.



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COLOURS.
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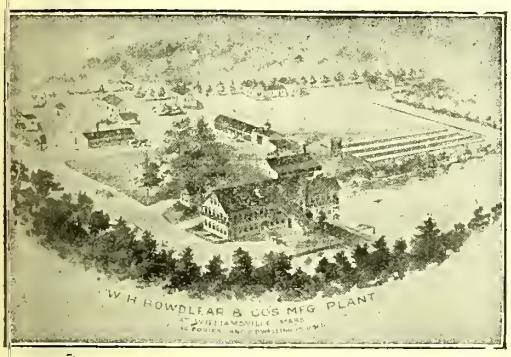

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PURE REFINED BEESWAX.
"W. H. B."
In 2 lb. cakes in cases of about 130 lbs.
" 1 " " 130 "
" ½ " " 1·0 "
" ¼ " " 130 "
" 1 oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of .. .. .. 54 "
French Refined, in 1 lb. cakes in cases of .. .. ..130 "

PURE WHITE BEESWAX.
"W. H. B."
IN CASES OF 54 LBS.
In round cakes in 2 lb. parcels or in oblong cakes loose.
In 1 oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels.
Plain blocks of 7½ lbs. in cases of 250 lbs.
White Wax.—Plain round cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of 72 lbs.

Our customers only are our agents. Weights and quality guaranteed. Free on rail in Liverpool. Ex Quay London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Hull.

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Cable Address—"BOWDLEAR BOSTON."

GLUE in CAKES & POWDER.

A. BRAUER'S CHEMICAL WORKS, LÜNEBURG
(GERMANY),
Manufacture Glue from Skins and Bones, Liquid and in Cakes (so-called "Cologne" Style).
GLUE IN CAKES, A$^{1}_{m}$ (Hide and Bone Glue Mixed).
Also Exclusive Manufacturers of
GLUE IN POWDER Made by a New Process.
Guaranteed free from Acid and Fatty Matter, and made from Skins.

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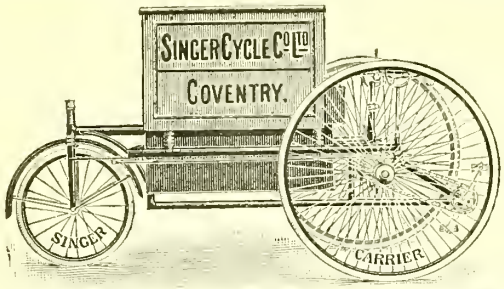
THE NEW HALL, 41 OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
REPRESENTING
LÜNEBURGER WACHSBLEICHE, LÜNEBURG, NEAR HAMBURG.

BEESWAX, Guaranteed Pure, B.P.
YELLOW & WHITE, in Blocks, Cakes, Tablets, or any other form.
CARNAUBA WAX, Best Bleached.
CERESINE WAX, all qualities & shades.
All Bleached and Refined at our own Works.

QUOTATIONS: Free to any place in the United Kingdom. Samples Matched.



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"CARRIER" TRICYCLES

AND

PARCEL HAND CARTS.

1899 Lists and Prices free.

SINGER CYCLE COMPANY, LTD., COVENTRY.

LONDON:—17 HOLBORN VIADUCT.

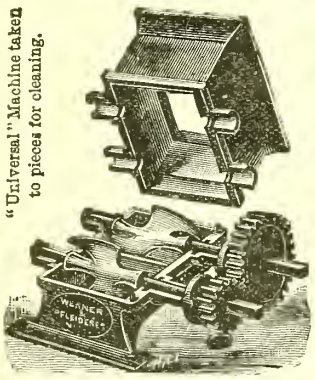
NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.

Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.

"Universal" Machine taken to pieces for cleaning.



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Kneading & Mixing Machine,

Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

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PILL MASSING MACHINES.

PILL PIPERS, CUTTERS, ROUNDERS, COATERS, "SPIRAL BRUSH" POWDER-SIFTERS (WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES), And every Accessory for the Pill Room.

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Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers

Profitable Extras for Chemists.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

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A NEW MILL,

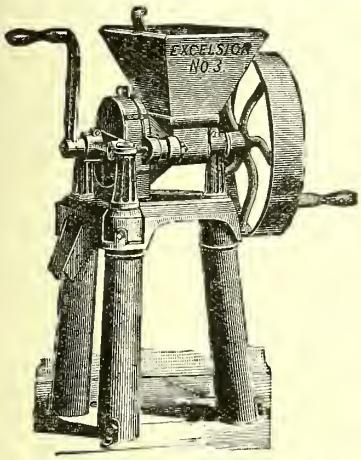
THE "EXCELSIOR."

MADE IN THREE SIZES, FOR HAND OR POWER.

Suitable for Grinding

Wet or Dry Corn, Coffee, Cocoa, Spices, Drugs, Roots, Seeds, Herbs, Barks, Rock Salt, or similar substances.

Simple. Cheap. Durable and Efficient.



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Engineers and Coppersmiths,

67 Kingsland Road, LONDON, N.E.

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

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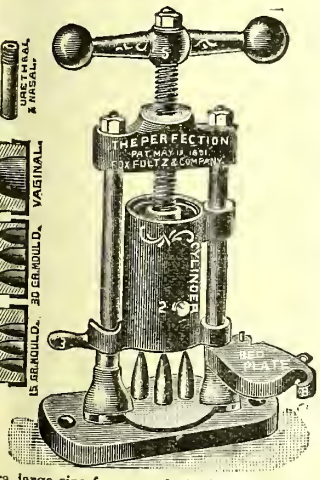

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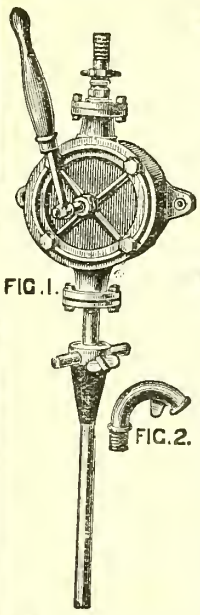

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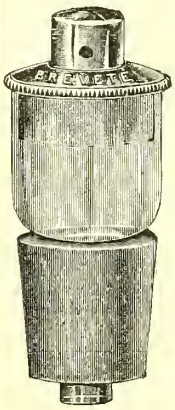

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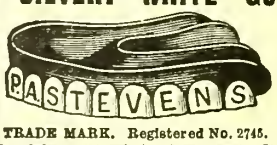

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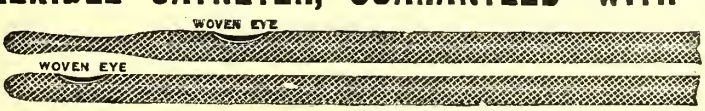

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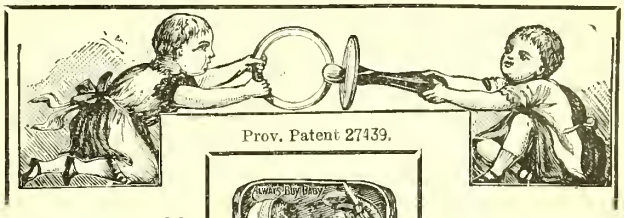

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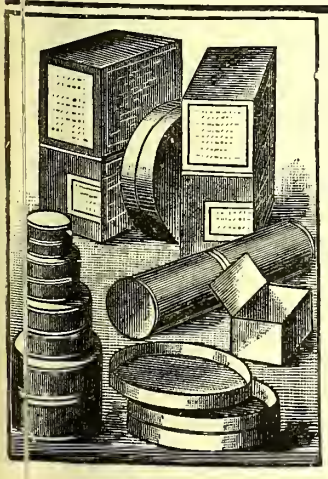

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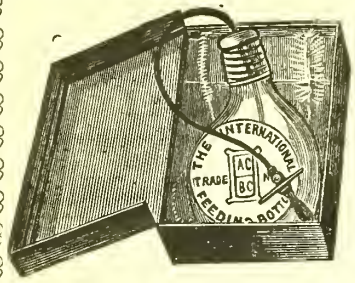

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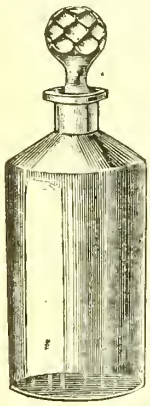

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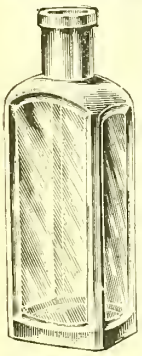

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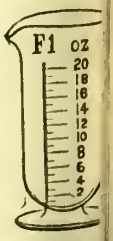

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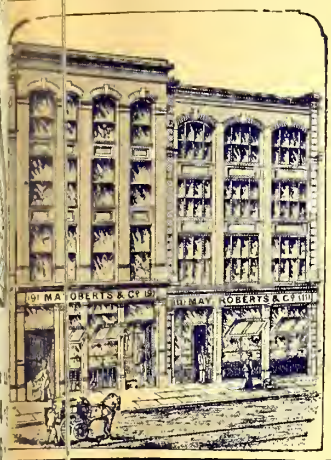

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BURNT-IN LABELS.

6*d.* size ... ... per doz. 3/4
1/- size ... ... „ 6/-

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COSMETIQUES, DUCHARD et CIE.

White, Brown, and Black. In Glass-top Boxes. One Dozen.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

ROUND, in Fancy Slide Cases, as Fig. 1 ... ... 2/2 per dozen.
OVAL, in Tinfoil, as Fig. 2 ... ... No. 1, 1/3; No 2, 2/3; No. 3, 3/3 „
OVAL, in Tinfoil with Caps... ... ... No. 2, 2/9; No. 3, 3/9 „
OVAL, in elegant Flat Slide Card Cases, as Fig. 3 ... ... 3/3 „

The above are got up most attractively, with very artistic Labels and Cases in Colours.

Fig. 3.

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2*d.* boxes, per gross 7/-
6*d.* boxes, per doz. 3/-

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Saponaceous	Eucalyptus	Lavender
Violet	Carbolic	Coral

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(Warranted Pure Starch.)

1*d.* boxes ... ... 4/6 per gross
2*d.* „ ... ... 7/6 „
6*d.* „ ... ... 3/6 per doz.
1/- „ ... ... 6/- „

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